XPEDITION 8000/8600

Getting Started Guide 8.1

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ENTERASYS NETWORKS™

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CLASS 1 LASER TRANSCEIVERS

THE FE-100F3 FAST ETHERNET INTERFACE MODULE, FPIM-05 AND FPIM-07 FDDI PORT INTERFACE MODULES, AND APIM-29 ATM PORT INTERFACE MODULE USE CLASS 1 LASER TRANSCEIVERS. READ THE FOLLOWING SAFETY INFORMATION BEFORE INSTALLING OR OPERATING THESE MODULES.

The Class 1 laser transceivers use an optical feedback loop to maintain Class 1 operation limits. This control loop eliminates the need for maintenance checks or adjustments. The output is factory set, and does not allow any user adjustment. Class 1 Laser transceivers comply with the following safety standards:

- 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (FDA).
- IEC Publication 825 (International Electrotechnical Commission).
- CENELEC EN 60825 (European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization).

When operating within their performance limitations, laser transceiver output meets the Class 1 accessible emission limit of all three standards. Class 1 levels of laser radiation are not considered hazardous.

SAFETY INFORMATION

CLASS 1 LASER TRANSCEIVERS

LASER RADIATION AND CONNECTORS

When the connector is in place, all laser radiation remains within the fiber. The maximum amount of radiant power exiting the fiber (under normal conditions) is -12.6 dBm or 55 x 10^{-6} watts.

Removing the optical connector from the transceiver allows laser radiation to emit directly from the optical port. The maximum radiance from the optical port (under worst case conditions) is 0.8 W cm^{-2} or 8 x 10^{3} W m^{2} sr-1.

Do not use optical instruments to view the laser output. The use of optical instruments to view laser output increases eye hazard. When viewing the output optical port, power must be removed from the network adapter.

DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

Application of Council Directive(s):	**89/336/EEC** **73/23/EEC**
Manufacturer's Name:	**Enterasys Networks, Inc.**
Manufacturer's Address:	**35 Industrial Way** **PO Box 5005** **Rochester, NH 03867**
European Representative Name:	**Mr. Jim Sims**
European Representative Address:	**Enterasys Networks Ltd.** **Nexus House, Newbury Business Park** **London Road, Newbury** **Berkshire RG14 2PZ, England**
Conformance to Directive(s)/Product Standards:	**EC Directive 89/336/EEC** **EC Directive 73/23/EEC** **EN 55022** **EN 55024** **EN 60950** **EN 60825**
Equipment Type/Environment:	**Networking Equipment, for use in a Commercial or Light Industrial Environment.**

We the undersigned, hereby declare, under our sole responsibility, that the equipment packaged with this notice conforms to the above directives.

Manufacturer	Legal Representative in Europe
Mr. Tom Whissel	Mr. Jim Sims
Full Name	Full Name
Compliance Engineering Manager	President - E.M.E.A.
Title	Title
Rochester, NH, USA	Newbury, Berkshire, England
Location	Location

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About This Guide

This guide provides a general overview of the 8-slot and 16-slot Enterasys Networks XP-8000 and XP-8600 hardware and software features. It provides procedures for installing the XP-8000 and XP-8600. For product information not available in this guide, see the manuals listed in *Related Documentation* on page xii.

What's New

The content of this manual is representative of the features and capabilities found in the 3.1 release only. Any changes to this manual are the result of product re-branding efforts.

Who Should Read This Guide?

Read this guide if you are a network administrator responsible for installing and setting up the XP-8000 or XP-8600.

Note: Only qualified personnel should perform the installation procedures in this guide.

How to Use This Guide

If You Want To...	**See...**
Get an overview of the XP-8000 and XP-8600 software and hardware features	Chapter 1, *Features Overview*
Install the XP-8000 or XP-8600 hardware	Chapter 2, *Hardware Installation*
Install the XP-8000 or XP-8600 software, boot the software, and set up the unit	Chapter 3, *Software Installation and Setup*
Troubleshoot installation problems	Appendix A, *Troubleshooting*
Contact Enterasys Networks Technical Support	Appendix B, *Technical Support*

Related Documentation

The Enterasys Networks documentation set includes the following items. Refer to these other documents to learn more about your product.

For Information About...	See the...
How to use Command Line Interface (CLI) commands to configure and manage the XP-8000 or XP-8600	*The TeraLink 2000 Series Library: User Reference*
The complete syntax for all CLI commands	*Enterasys Xpedition Command Line Interface Reference Manual*
System messages	*Enterasys Xpedition Error Reference Manual*

Getting Help

For additional support related to the Common CLI syntax or this document, contact Enterasys Networks using one of the following methods:

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Phone	(603) 332-9400
Internet mail	support@enterasys.com
FTP	ftp://ftp.enterasys.com
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Please include the document Part Number in the email message.

Before contacting Enterasys Networks**, have the following information ready**:

- Your Enterasys Networks service contract number
- A description of the failure
- A description of any action(s) already taken to resolve the problem (e.g., changing mode switches, rebooting the unit, etc.)
- The serial and revision numbers of all involved Enterasys Networks products in the network
- A description of your network environment (layout, cable type, etc.)

- Network load and frame size at the time of trouble (if known)

Chapter 1

Features Overview

The 8-slot and 16-slot Enterasys Networks XP-8000 and XP-8600 provide non-blocking, wire-speed Layer-2 (switching), Layer-3 (routing) and Layer-4 (application) switching. This chapter provides a basic overview of the XP-8000 and XP-8600 software and hardware feature set.

- If you want to skip this information and install the XP now, see Chapter 2, *Hardware Installation*.
- If you want to boot the XP software and perform basic configuration tasks now, see Chapter 3, *Software Installation and Setup*.

Specifications

The XP provides wire-speed switching and full non-blocking throughput. The hardware provides wire-speed performance regardless of the performance monitoring, filtering, and Quality of Service (QoS) features enabled by the software. You do not need to accept performance compromises to run QoS or access control lists (ACLs).

The following table lists the basic hardware and software specifications for the XP.

Feature	Specification
Throughput	• 16-Gbps non-blocking switching fabric (XP-8000) • 32-Gbps non-blocking switching fabric (XP-8600) • Up to 30 million packets-per-second routing throughput (XP-8600) • Up to 15 million packets-per-second routing throughput (XP-8000)
Capacity	• Up to 250,000 routes • Up to 2,000,000 Layer-4 application flows (XP-8000) • Up to 4,000,000 Layer-4 application flows (XP-8600) • 400,000 Layer-2 MAC addresses (XP-8000) • 800,000 Layer-2 MAC addresses (XP-8600) • 4,096 Virtual LANs (VLANs) • 20,000 Layer-2 security and access-control filters • 3 MB input/output buffering per Gigabit port • 1 MB input/output buffering per 10/100 port • 20 MB shared input/output buffering across WAN ports on a WAN module • 32 MB input/output buffering per Packet Over SONET/SDH OC-3c port • 64 MB input/output buffering per Packet Over SONET/SDH OC-12c port
Routing protocols	• IP: RIP v1/v2, OSPF, BGP 2, 3, 4 • IPX: RIP, SAP • Multicast: IGMP, DVMRP

Feature	Specification
Bridging and VLAN protocols	• 802.1d Spanning Tree • 802.1Q (VLAN trunking)
Media interface protocols	• 802.3 (10Base-T) • 802.3u (100Base-TX, 100Base-FX) • 802.3x (1000Base-SX, 1000Base-LX) • 802.3z (1000Base-SX, 1000Base-LX)
Quality of Service (QoS)	• Layer-2 prioritization (802.1p) • Layer-3 source-destination flows • Layer-4 source-destination flows • Layer-4 application flows
RMON	• RMON v1/v2 for each port
Management	• SNMP • Emacs-like Command Line Interface (CLI)
Port mirroring	• Traffic to the control module • Traffic from specific ports • Traffic to specific chassis slots (line cards)
Hot swapping	• Line cards • Control module (when redundant control module is installed and online) • Switching Fabric Modules (XP-8600 only) • Power Supply (when redundant supply is installed and online)
Load balancing/sharing	• Enterasys SmartTRUNK support • Load Sharing Network Address Translation (LSNAT)
Redundancy	• Redundant and hot-swappable power supplies • Redundant and hot-swappable control modules • Redundant and hot-swappable Switching Fabric Modules (XP-8600 only) • Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)

This guide and other XP documentation refers to the XP's Layer-2 (L2), Layer-3 (L3), and Layer-4 (L4) switching and routing. These layers are based on the International Standards Organization (ISO) 7-layer reference model. Here is an example of that model. The XP operates within the layers that are not shaded. Notice that Layer 2 is divided into an LLC layer and a MAC layer. The XP operates at the MAC layer but not the LLC layer.

Layer 7	Application
Layer 6	Presentation
Layer 5	Session
Layer 4	TCP / UDP - application
Layer 3	IP / IPX - routing
Layer 2	LLC
Layer 2	MAC -bridging
Layer 1	Physical Interfaces

TCP/UDP Services

The following table lists some well-known TCP / UDP services provided by the XP.

TCP Port	**UDP Port**	**Description**
23		Telnet
	161	SNMP
	67	BOOTP / DHCP Relay Agent
	520	Routed

Features

This section describes the following XP features:

- Address-based and flow-based bridging
- Port-based VLANs and protocol-based VLANs
- IP and IPX routing
- Layer-4 (application) switching
- Security
- Quality of Service (QoS)
- Statistics
- Management

Bridging

The XP provides the following types of wire-speed bridging:

- **Address-based bridging** – The XP performs this type of bridging by looking up the destination address in an L2 lookup table on the line card that receives the bridge packet from the network. The L2 lookup table indicates the exit port(s) for the bridged packet. If the packet is addressed to the XP's own MAC address, the packet is routed rather than bridged.
- **Flow-based bridging** – The XP performs this type of bridging by looking up an entry in the L2 lookup table containing both the source and destination addresses of the bridge packet.

Your choice of bridging method does not affect XP performance. However, address-based bridging is more efficient because it requires fewer table entries while flow-based bridging provides tighter management and control over bridged traffic.

The XP ports perform address-based bridging by default but can be configured to perform flow-based bridging, instead of address-based bridging, on a per-port basis. A port cannot be configured to perform both types of bridging at the same time.

Port and Protocol VLANs

The XP supports the following types of Virtual LANs (VLANs):

- **Port-based VLANs** – A port-based VLAN is a set of ports that comprises a Layer-2 broadcast domain. The XP confines MAC-layer broadcasts to the ports in the VLAN on which the broadcast originates. XP ports outside the VLAN do not receive the broadcast.
- **Protocol-based VLANs** – A protocol-based VLAN is a named set of ports that comprises an IP or IPX broadcast domain. The XP confines IP or IPX broadcasts to the ports within the IP or IPX based VLAN. Protocol-based VLANs sometimes are called subnet VLANs or Layer-3 VLANs.

You can include the same port in more than one VLAN, even in both port-based and protocol-based VLANs. Moreover, you can define VLANs that span across multiple XPs. To simplify VLAN administration, the XP supports 802.1Q trunk ports, which allow you to use a single port to "trunk" traffic from multiple VLANs to another XP or switch which supports 802.1Q.

Routing

The XP provides wire-speed routing for the following protocols:

- **Internet Protocol (IP)** – protocol that switching and routing devices use for moving traffic within the Internet and within many corporate intranets
- **Internet Packet Exchange (IPX)** – protocol by Novell used in NetWare products

Note: All other protocols that require routing must be tunneled using IP.

By default, the XP uses one MAC address for all interfaces. The XP can be configured to have a separate MAC address for each IP interface and a separate MAC address for each IPX interface. When the XP receives a packet whose destination MAC address is one of the XP's IP or IPX interface MAC addresses, the line card that received the packet from the network uses information in the line card's L3 lookup tables (or information supplied by the control module) to route the packet to its IP destination(s). (See *Control Module on page 12* for information about the control module.)

You can create only one IP and IPX interface on a single port or VLAN. You can add secondary IP addresses to the same IP interface. When you add an interface to a set of ports, you are adding a VLAN to those ports. Ports that contain IP and IPX interfaces can also still perform Layer-2 bridging.

IP Routing

The XP supports the following IP unicast routing protocols:

- RIP v1 and RIP v2
- OSPF v2
- BGP 2,3,4

IP interfaces do not use a specific routing protocol by default. When you configure an interface for routing, you also specify the routing protocol the interface will use.

IP Multicast Routing

The XP supports the following IP multicast routing protocols:

- IGMP
- DVMRP

The XP does not use a specific IP Multicast routing protocol by default. When you configure an interface for IP Multicast, you also specify the routing protocol you want the interface to use.

IPX Routing

The XP supports the following IPX routing protocols:

- IPX RIP – a version of the Routing Information Protocol (RIP) tailored for IPX
- IPX SAP – the Service Advertisement Protocol, which allows hosts attached to an IPX network to reach printers, file servers, and other services

By default, IPX routing is enabled on the XP when an IPX interface is created.

Layer-4 Switching

In addition to Layer-2 bridging and Layer-3 routing, the XP performs Layer-4 switching. Layer-4 switching is based on applications and flows.

- **Layer-4 applications** – The XP understands the application for which an IP or IPX packet contains data and therefore enables you to manage and control traffic on an application basis. For IP traffic, the XP looks at the packet's TCP or UDP port number to determine the application. For IPX packets, the XP looks at the destination socket to determine the application.
- **Layer-4 flows** – The XP can store Layer-4 flows on each line card. A Layer-4 flow consists of the source and destination addresses in the IP or IPX packet combined with

the TCP or UDP source and destination port number (for IP) or the source and destination socket (for IPX). You can therefore manage and control individual flows between hosts on an individual application basis.

A single host can have many individual Layer-4 entries in the XP. For example, an IP host might have separate Layer-4 application entries for E-mail, FTP, HTTP, and so on, or separate Layer-4 flow entries for specific E-mail destinations and for specific FTP and Web connections.

Security

The bridging, routing, and application (Layer-2, Layer-3, and Layer-4) support described in previous sections enables you to implement security filters that meet specific needs. You can implement the following types of filters to secure traffic on the XP.

- Layer-2 source filters (block bridge traffic based on source MAC address)
- Layer-2 destination filters (block bridge traffic based on destination MAC address)
- Layer-2 flow filters (block bridge traffic based on specific source-destination pairs)
- Layer-3 source filters (block IP or IPX traffic based on source IP or IPX address)
- Layer-3 destination filters (block IP or IPX traffic based on destination IP or IPX address)
- Layer-3 flow filters (block IP or IPX traffic based on specific source-destination pairs)
- Layer-4 flow filters (block traffic based on application flows)
- Layer-4 application filters (block traffic based on UDP or TCP source and destination ports for IP or source and destination sockets for IPX)

Quality of Service

Although the XP supplies non-blocking wire-speed throughput, you can configure the XP to apply Quality of Service (QoS) policies during peak periods to guarantee service to specific hosts, applications, and flows (source-destination pairs). This is especially useful in networks where the traffic level can exceed the network medium's capacity.

The XP QoS is based on four queues: control, high, medium, and low. Control traffic has the highest priority, high the second highest, and so on. The default priority for all traffic is low.

You can configure QoS policies for the following types of traffic:

- Layer-2 prioritization (802.1p)
- Layer-3 source-destination flows
- Layer-4 source-destination flows
- Layer-4 application flows

Statistics

The XP can provide extensive statistical data on demand. You can access the following types of statistics:

- Layer-2 RMON and MIB II Statistics – Port statistics for normal packets and for errors (packets in, packets out, CRC errors, and so on)
- Layer-3 RMON v2 Statistics – Statistics for ICMP, IP, IP-interface, IP routing, IP multicast, VLAN
- Layer-4 RMON v2 Statistics – Statistics for TCP and UDP

Management Platforms

You can manage the XP using the following management platforms:

- Command Line Interface (CLI) – An Emacs editor-like interface that accepts typed commands and responds when applicable with messages or tables. You will use the CLI to perform the basic setup procedures described in Chapter 3 of this guide.
- SNMP MIBs and traps – The XP supports SNMP v1 and many standard networking MIBs. You access the XP's SNMP agent using integration software for HP OpenView 5.x on Windows NT or Solaris 2.x, or Enterasys SPECTRUM on Solaris 2.x. Chapter 3 in this guide explains how to set up SNMP on the XP.

Hardware Overview

This section describes the XP hardware modules with which you will be working. Chapter 2 in this guide describes how to install the hardware. This section describes the following hardware:

- Chassis, Backplane, and Fan module
- Control Module
- Power Supply

- Switching Fabric Module (XP-8600 only)
- Line cards

Chassis

Figure 1 shows the front view of a fully loaded XP-8000 chassis. The XP-8000 chassis contains eight slots, numbered from 0 to 7. Slot 0 is in the lower left corner of the chassis and slot 7 is in the upper right corner.

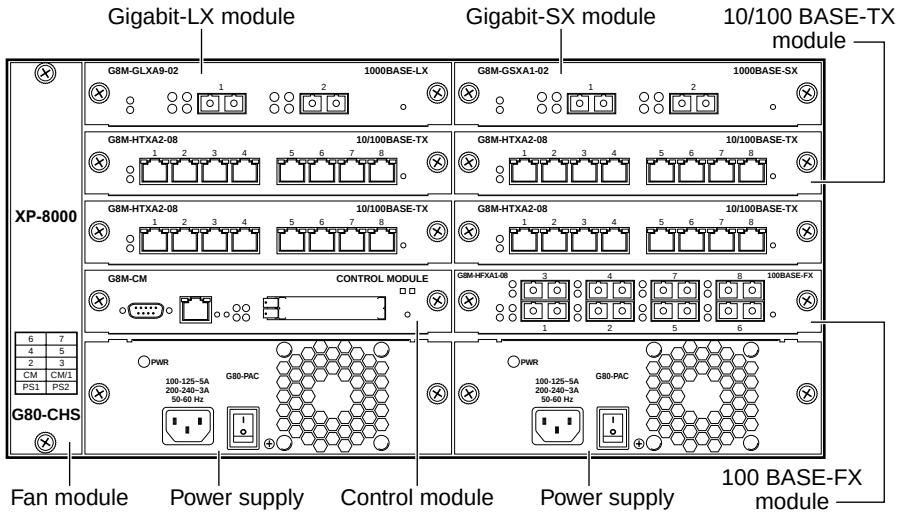


Figure 1. Front view of a fully loaded XP-8000 chassis

Figure 2 shows the front view of a fully loaded XP-8600 chassis. The XP-8600 chassis is similar to the XP-8000 chassis, except for the following:

- The chassis can contain up to 16 line cards.
- The switching fabric is stored on a separate module.
- There is a slot for a redundant switching fabric module.
- The power supply is larger.

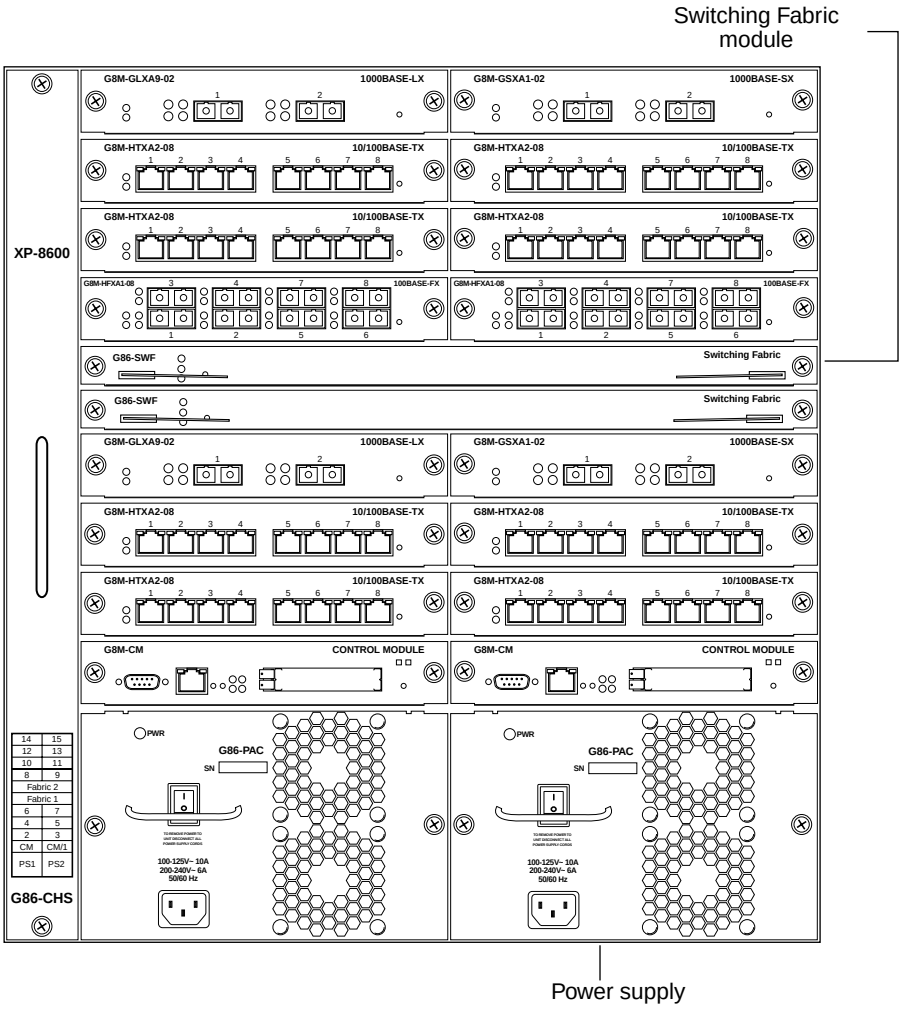


Figure 2. Front view of a fully loaded XP-8600 chassis

The XP-8600 chassis contains sixteen slots, numbered from 0 to 15. Slot 0 is in the lower left corner of the chassis and slot 15 is in the upper right corner. The XP-8600 also has slots for primary and redundant switching fabric modules.

On both the XP-8000 and XP-8600, slot 0 is labeled “CM” and contains the primary control module. The CM slot cannot be used for line cards. The primary control module must be installed in this slot. The CM/1 slot can contain a redundant control module (if you install one) or can contain a line card. Slots 2 to 7 on the XP-8000 or slots 2 to 15 on the XP-8600 can contain any line cards. (See *Control Module* *on page 12* and *Line Cards* *on page 18* for information about these items.)

You can install line cards in any order in the slots. For example, you could install line cards in slots 2 and 5 and leave the other line card slots empty. The XP provides non-blocking throughput regardless of the software features you are using. Therefore, you do not need to “load balance” line cards by placing them in certain relationships to balance the load on the backplane. Regardless of where you install the line cards, the backplane can provide full, non-blocking throughput.

Backplane

The backplane occupies the rear of the chassis and connects the power supplies, control modules, and line cards together. The power supplies use the backplane to provide power to the rest of the system. The line cards and control modules use the backplane to exchange control information and packets. The backplane is installed at the factory. Contact Enterasys Networks if you wish to replace the backplane.

Fan Module

The XP contains a fan module to provide a cooling air flow across the control module(s) and line cards. The fan module is located on the left side of the control modules and line cards. The XP-8000 fan module contains two fans; the XP-8600 fan module contains six fans. The fan module is installed at the factory, but you can replace the module yourself, if necessary.

Note: To ensure that the fan module can provide adequate cooling, always provide a minimum of 3 inches of clearance on each side of the chassis.

Control Module

The control module is the XP’s central processing unit. It contains system-wide bridging and routing tables. Traffic that does not yet have an entry in the L2 and L3/L4 lookup tables on individual line cards is sent to the control module. After processing traffic, the control module updates the L2 and L3/L4 tables on the line cards that received the traffic. The line cards thus “learn” about how to forward traffic.

Figure 3 shows the front panel of the control module.

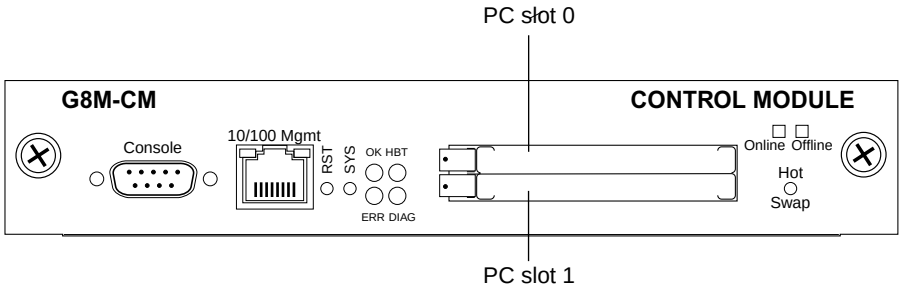


Figure 3. Front panel of the control module

Boot Flash

The control module has a boot flash containing the XP's boot software and configuration files. The system software image file resides on a PC card or a TFTP server.

Memory Module

The control module uses memory to hold the routing tables and other tables. The minimum factory configuration for the control module includes 64MB of memory (in a 64MB DIMM). You can obtain XP memory upgrade kits from Enterasys Networks to increase memory to 128MB (in a 128MB DIMM), 192MB (in one 64MB DIMM and one 128MB DIMM), or 256MB (in two 128MB DIMMs). See *Installing a Memory Upgrade on page 60* for the upgrade procedure.

External Controls

The control module has the following external controls. Where appropriate, this guide describes how to use the controls.

- Male DB-9 Data Communications Equipment (DCE) port for serial connection from a management terminal. Use this port to establish a direct CLI connection to the XP. The default baud rate is 9600.
- 10/100Base-TX Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) port for network ("in-band") connection from a management terminal. The port is configured as a Media Data Interface (MDI). Use this port to establish a management connection to the XP over a local or bridged Ethernet segment.
- Reset switch (RST). Use this switch to reboot the XP's CPU.
- PC flash memory slots. These slots let you install system image software upgrades as well as older system image software versions.

Note: You can install a PC card in either slot but you cannot use two PC cards at the same time.

AC Power Supply

The power supply delivers 3.3, 5, and 12 DC volts to the XP's control module(s), fan modules, and other components. A single power supply provides enough current to operate a fully configured chassis. The power supply has its own internal cooling fan. The vent on the front of the power supply is the inlet vent for the cooling fan.

Figure 4 shows the front view of an XP-8000 AC power supply.

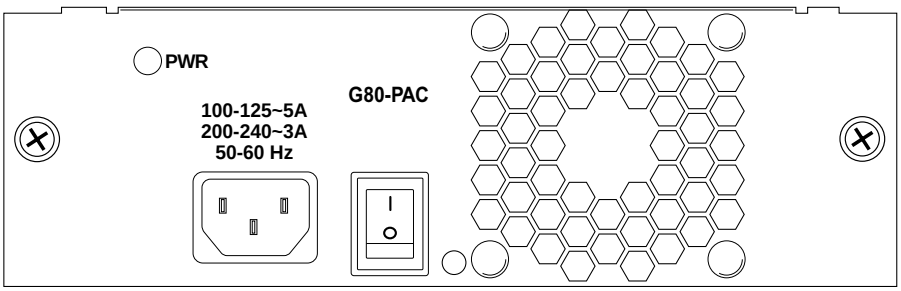


Figure 4. Front view of an XP-8000 AC power supply

The XP-8600 power supply is somewhat larger than the XP-8000 power supply. Figure 5 shows the front view of an XP-8600 AC power supply.

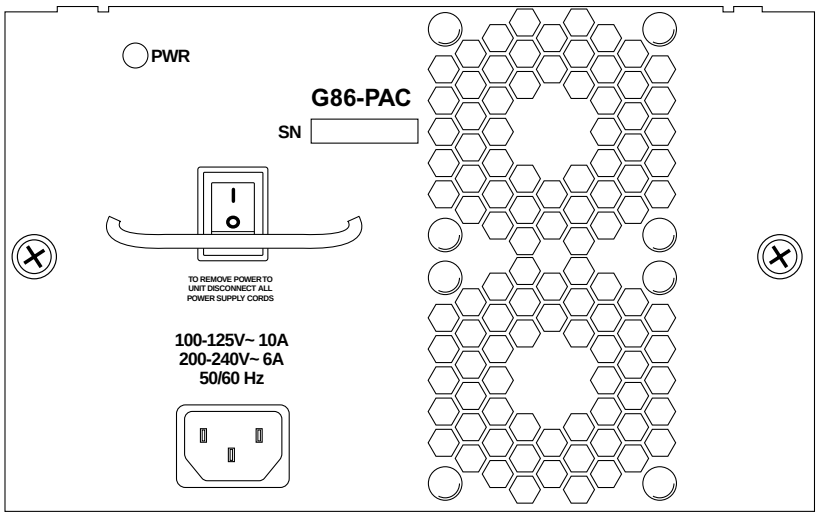


Figure 5. Front view of an XP-8600 AC power supply

The following table lists the specifications for the XP's AC power supply.

	XP-8000	**XP-8600**
Input voltage	100 to 125, 200 to 240 V AC	100 to 125, 200 to 240 V AC
Input current (maximum)	5, 3 A	10, 6 A

To ensure against equipment failure, you can install a redundant power supply. When two power supplies are active in the XP, they load share, each supply delivering approximately 50 percent of the current needed. Moreover, if one of the power supplies fails, the other power supply immediately assumes the entire load, thus preventing any system outage.

The AC power supply has a green status LED. When the LED is lit, the power supply is connected to an appropriate power source and is active. The status LED is lit when you switch the power supply on, not when you plug the power supply into a power source.

DC Power Supply

The XP DC power supply delivers 3.3, 5, and 12 volts DC to the XP's control module(s), fan modules, and other components. A single DC power supply provides enough current to operate a fully configured chassis.

Figure 6 shows the front view of an XP-8000 DC power supply.

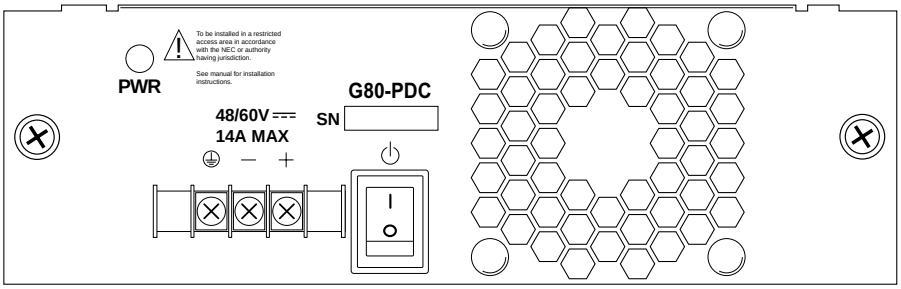


Figure 6. Front view of an XP-8000 DC power supply

The XP-8000 DC power supply has a three-terminal wiring block on the front panel, consisting of a positive (+) terminal, negative (-) terminal and a safety ground. The DC supply is designed to be powered by a 48 Volt DC source. You should use 12- to 14-gauge wire to connect the 48-Volt source to the XP-8600 DC power supply. You should use 12- to 14-gauge wire for the safety ground.

Figure 7 shows the front view of an XP-8600 DC Power Supply.

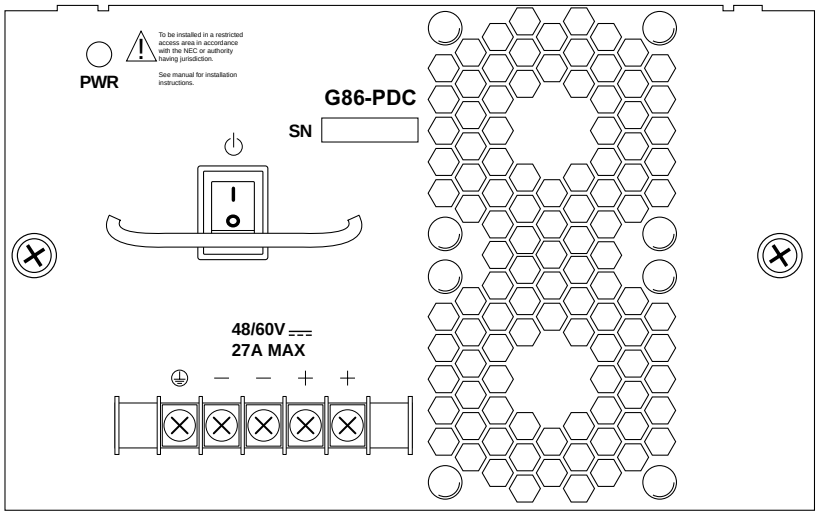

To be installed in a restricted access area in accordance with the NEC or authority having jurisdiction.
See manual for installation instructions.
PWR
G86-PDC
SN
48/60V ⎓
27A MAX
– – + +

Figure 7. Front view of an XP-8600 DC power supply

The XP-8600 DC power supply has a five-terminal wiring block on the front panel, consisting of two positive (+) terminal, two negative (-) terminal and a safety ground. The DC supply is designed to be powered by a 48-Volt DC source.

DC Power Supply Specifications

The following table lists the physical specifications for the XP's DC Power Supplies.

	XP-8000	**XP-8600**
Dimensions	11.00" (L) x 7.70" (W) x 2.55" (H)	12.15" (L) x 7.70" (W) x 5.05" (H)
Weight	6.5 lbs. (2.95 kg)	12.0 lbs. (5.45 kg)
Power Output	300 W	600 W
Voltage Range	36 to 72 V, 14 A @ 48 V nominal	36 to 72 V, 27 A @ 48 V nominal

The following table lists the environmental specifications for the XP's DC Power Supplies

Operating Temperature	+5 to +40 °C (41 to 104 °F)
Non-operating temperature	-30 to +73 °C (-22 to 164 °F)
Operating Humidity	15 to 90% (non-condensing)

Switching Fabric Module (XP-8600 only)

On the XP-8600, the switching fabric is contained on a separate plug-in module. The XP-8600 has slots for two of these modules. When two switching fabric modules are installed, the module in the slot labelled "Fabric 1" serves as the primary switching fabric module, and the module in the slot labelled "Fabric 2" serves as a redundant switching fabric module.

Figure 8 shows the front panel of the XP-8600 Switching Fabric module.

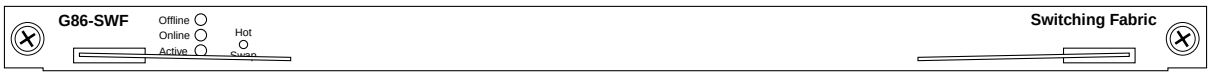


Figure 8. Front panel of XP-8600 Switching Fabric module

LEDs

The XP-8600 Switching Fabric module uses the following LEDs.

LED	Description
Offline	When lit, this amber LED indicates that the module is offline (powered off) and is ready for hot swap. The Offline LED also is lit briefly during a reboot or reset of the XP and goes out as soon as the control module discovers and properly initializes the switching fabric module.
Online	When lit, this green LED indicates that the module is online and is ready to receive, process, and send packets if configured to do so.
Active	When lit, this LED indicates that the switching fabric module is actively receiving, processing, and sending packets.

Line Cards

The following table lists the line cards available for the XP. The line cards are equipped with 4 MB, 16 MB, or 32MB of RAM.

Enterasys Part Number	All pre 3.0 Firmware Release	WFQ	3.0 Firmware: NAT, LSNAT, QoS, Rate Limiting, TOS Rewrite, Per Protocol VLANs, Established Bit ACL 3.1 Firmware: L4 Bridging, Mult IPX Encap	Routing Table on line card, WRED, Per Port Rate Limiting	Jumbo Frame
AA Cards					
G8M-HTXA2-08	X	X	X		
G8M-HFXA1-08	X	X	X		
G8M-GLHA8-01	X		X		
G8M-SECAC-04	X	X	X		
G8M-SCEAC-04	X	X	X		
G8M-HSIAC-02	X	X	X		

T-Series Cards					
G8M-PO3B1-04	X	X	X	X	X
G8M-PO3B9-04	X	X	X	X	X
G8M-P12B1-02	X	X	X	X	X
G8M-P12B9-02	X	X	X	X	X
G8M-AO3BM-02	X	X	X	X	X
G8M-HTXB2-16	X	X	X	X	
G8M-GSXB1-02	X	X	X	X	X
G8M-GLXB9-02	X	X	X	X	X
G8M-GTXB2-02	X	X	X	X	X
G8M-GLHB8-02	X	X	X	X	X

Note: The ATM line card supports a various number of physical interfaces (PHY). Different PHYs can be installed into the ATM line card. The PHY types supported are: DS-3/T-3, E-3, T-1, E-1, OC-3c MMF, OC-3c SMF, and OC-3c UTP.

The **T-Series** line cards are considered the next generation line card family for the Enterasys Xpeditions. The T-Series enhancements are as follows:

- Local hardware routing table support for more than 200,000 routes on each module
- Jumbo frames support up to 64,000 bytes
- Port Rate Limiting and Aggregate Rate Limiting
- Weighted Fair Queuing
- Weighted Random Early Detection

An XP with every slot filled with 4 MB line cards provides 500,000 flows on the XP-8000 and 1,000,000 flows on the XP-8600. An XP with every slot filled with 16 MB line cards provides 2,000,000 flows on the XP-8000 and 4,000,000 flows on the XP-8600.

10/100Base-TX Line Card

The 10/100Base-TX line card contains eight independent Ethernet ports. Each port senses whether it is connected to a 10-Mbps segment or a 100-Mbps segment and automatically

configures itself as a 10Base-T or 100Base-TX port. Figure 9 shows the front panel of the 10 / 100Base-TX line card.

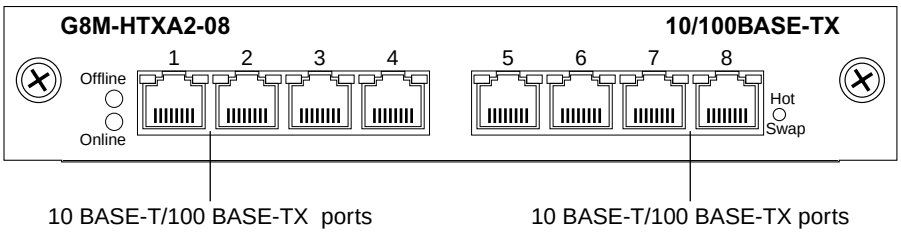


Figure 9. Front panel of 10/100Base-TX line card

Cabling and Connector Specifications

The following table lists the media specifications for the 10 / 100Base-TX line card.

Port type	Specification
10Base-T	• 802.3 standard • RJ-45 connector wired as Media Data Interface Crossed (MDIX); see *10/100Base-TX Line Card* on page 68 for pin assignments • EIA Category 3, 4, or 5 unshielded twisted pair cabling • Maximum 100 meters (328 feet) segment length
100Base-TX	• 802.3u standard • RJ-45 connector wired as Media Data Interface Crossed (MDIX); see *10/100Base-TX Line Card* on page 68 for pin assignments • EIA Category 5 unshielded twisted pair cabling • Maximum 100 meters (328 feet) segment length

LEDs

The 10/100Base-TX line card uses the following LEDs.

LED	Description
Offline	When lit, this amber LED on the left side of the line card indicates that the line card is offline (powered off) and is ready for hot swap. The Offline LED also is lit briefly during a reboot or reset of the XP and goes out as soon as the control module discovers and properly initializes the line card.
Online	When lit, this green LED indicates that the line card is online and is ready to receive, process, and send packets if configured to do so.
Link	Each port has two LEDs on its connector. The green LED on the left side of the connector indicates the link status. When this LED is lit, the port hardware is detecting that a cable is plugged into the port and the port has established communication with the device at the other end.
Activity	The amber LED on the right side of each port connector flashes each time the port's transceiver sends or receives packets.

10/100Base-TX (T-Series) Line Card

The 10/100Base-TX 16-port line card contains 16 independent Ethernet ports. Each port senses whether it is connected to a 10-Mbps segment or a 100-Mbps segment and automatically configures itself as a 10Base-T or 100Base-TX port. Figure 10 shows the front panel of the 10/100Base-TX line card.

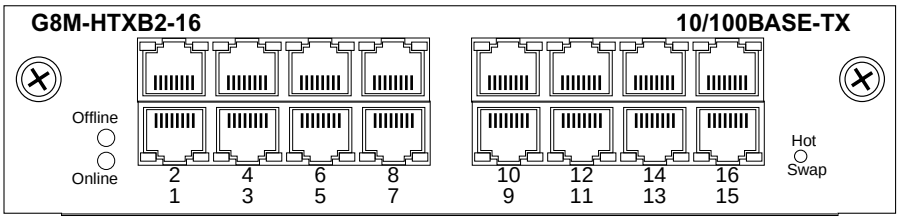


Figure 10. Front panel of 10/100Base-TX (T-Series) line card

Cabling and Connector Specifications

The following table lists the media specifications for the 10/100Base-TX (T-Series) line card.

Port type	Specification
10Base-T	• 802.3 standard • RJ-45 connector wired as Media Data Interface Crossed (MDIX); see *10/100Base-TX Line Card* on page 68 for pin assignments • EIA Category 3, 4, or 5 unshielded twisted pair cabling • Maximum 100 meters (328 feet) segment length
100Base-TX	• 802.3u standard • RJ-45 connector wired as Media Data Interface Crossed (MDIX); see *10/100Base-TX Line Card* on page 68 for pin assignments • EIA Category 5 unshielded twisted pair cabling • Maximum 100 meters (328 feet) segment length

LEDs

The 10/100Base-TX (T-Series) line card uses the following LEDs.

LED	Description
Offline	When lit, this amber LED on the left side of the line card indicates that the line card is offline (powered off) and is ready for hot swap. The Offline LED also is lit briefly during a reboot or reset of the XP and goes out as soon as the control module discovers and properly initializes the line card.
Online	When lit, this green LED indicates that the line card is online and is ready to receive, process, and send packets if configured to do so.
Link	Each port has two LEDs on its connector. The green LED on the left side of the connector indicates the link status. When this LED is lit, the port hardware is detecting that a cable is plugged into the port and the port has established communication with the device at the other end.
Activity	The amber LED on the right side of each port connector flashes each time the port's transceiver sends or receives packets.

100Base-FX Line Cards (Multimode Fiber-optic Cable)

The 100Base-FX line cards provide the same features as the 10/100Base-TX line card but use multimode fiber-optic cable (MMF) to connect to the network. The MMF line cards are available in 4 MB and 16 MB versions. Figure 11 shows the front panel of the 4 MB 100Base-FX line card.

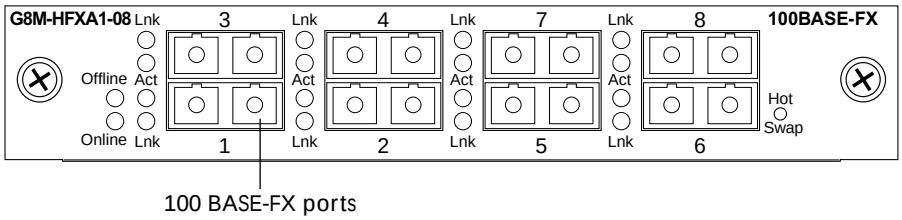


Figure 11. Front panel of 4 MB 100Base-FX line card (MMF)

Cabling and Connector Specifications

The following table lists the media specifications for the 100Base-FX line card.

Port type	Specification
100Base-FX	• 802.3u standard • SC-style Media Interface Connector (MIC); either connection pin in the MIC can be used for transmit or receive; see *1000Base-SX Line Card and 100Base-FX Line Card* on page 70 for attaching cables • 62.5 micron multimode fiber-optic cable • Maximum 412 meters (1352 feet) segment length for half-duplex links • Maximum 2 kilometers (6562 feet) segment length for full-duplex links

LEDs

The 100Base-FX line card uses the following LEDs.

LED	Description
Offline	When lit, this amber LED on the left side of the line card indicates that the line card is offline (powered off) but is ready for hot swap. The Offline LED also is lit briefly during a reboot or reset of the XP but goes out as soon as the control module discovers the line card.
Online	When lit, this green LED indicates that the line card is online and is ready to receive, process, and send packets if configured to do so.
Lnk	Each port has two LEDs located to the left of the connector. The green Lnk LED indicates the link status. When this LED is lit, the port hardware is detecting that a cable is plugged into the port and the port has established communication with the device at the other end.
Act	The amber Act LED flashes each time the port's transceiver sends or receives packets.

1000Base-SX (T-Series) Line Card

The 1000Base-SX (T-Series) line card contains two independent Gigabit (1000 Mbps) Ethernet ports. The ports connect to multimode fiber (MMF) cables. Figure 12 shows the front panel of the 1000Base-SX (T-Series) line card.

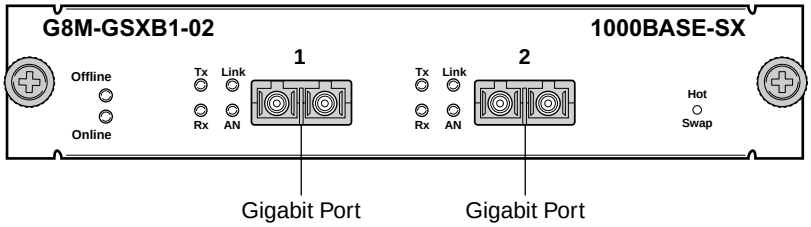


Figure 12. Front panel of 1000Base-SX (T-Series) line card

Cabling and Connector Specifications

The following table lists the media specifications for the 1000Base-SX (T-Series) line card.

Port type	Specification
1000Base-SX	• 802.3z standard (also uses 802.3x for flow control) • SC-style Media Interface Connector (MIC); either connection pin in the MIC can be used for transmit or receive; see *1000Base-SX Line Card and 100Base-FX Line Card* *on page 70* for attaching cables • 62.5 micron or 50 micron multimode fiber-optic cable • Maximum 220 or 275 meters (722 or 902 feet) segment length for 62.5 micron fiber-optic cable, based on installed fiber bandwidth • Maximum 500 or 550 meters (1640 or 1804 feet) segment length for 50 micron fiber-optic cable, based on installed fiber bandwidth

LEDs

The 1000Base-SX (T-Series) line card uses the following LEDs.

LED	Description
Offline	When lit, this amber LED on the left side of the line card indicates that the line card is offline (powered off) but is ready for hot swap. The Offline LED also is lit briefly during a reboot or reset of the XP but goes out as soon as the control module discovers the line card.
Online	When lit, this green LED indicates that the line card is online and is ready to receive, process, and send packets if configured to do so.
Per-port Link	• Green – indicates that the port hardware detects a cable plugged into the port and a good link is established. • Red (intermittent) – indicates that the port received an error during operation. • Red (solid) – indicates that the port hardware detects a cable plugged into the port, however, a bad link is established. • Off – indicates that no link from the port exists.

LED	Description
Per-port Rx	• Green – indicates when the port's transceiver receives packets. • Orange – indicates when the port's transceiver receives flow-control packets.
Per-port Tx	• Green – indicates when the port's transceiver transmits packets. • Orange – indicates when the port's transceiver transmits flow-control packets.
Per-port AN	• Green – indicates that the line card has auto negotiated the operating mode of the link between full-duplex and half-duplex. • Orange (intermittent) – indicates that auto negotiation is in process. • Orange (solid) – indicates a problem with auto negotiation configuration. • Red – indicates an auto negotiation failure. This fault may occur if the link partner does not support full duplex. • Off – indicates that auto negotiation has been disabled or the link is down.

1000Base-LX (T-Series) Line Card

The 1000Base-LX (T-Series) line card provides the same features as the 1000Base-SX line card, but supports singlemode fiber (SMF) as well as MMF. Figure 13 shows the front panel of the 1000Base-LX (T-Series) line card.

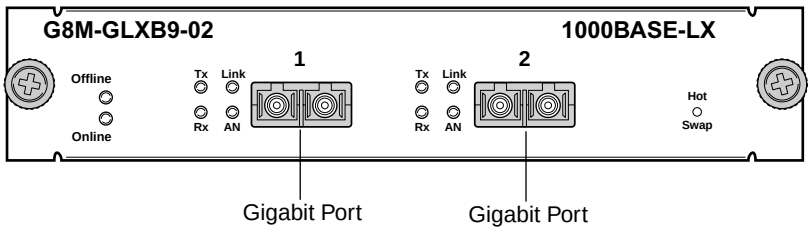


Figure 13. Front panel of 1000Base-LX (T-Series) line card

Cabling and Connector Specifications

The following table lists the media specifications for the 1000Base-LX (T-Series) line card.

Port type	Specification
1000Base-LX	• 802.3z standard (also uses 802.3x for flow control) • SC-style Media Interface Connector (MIC); either connection pin in the MIC can be used for transmit or receive; see *1000Base-LX Line Card* *on page 71* for attaching cables • 62.5 micron or 50 micron multimode fiber-optic cable • 9.5 micron singlemode fiber-optic cable • Maximum 550 meters (1804 feet)[1] segment length for 62.5 micron multimode fiber-optic cable • Maximum 550 meters (1804 feet)[1] segment length for 50 micron multimode fiber-optic cable • Maximum 5 kilometers (229,659 feet) segment length for 10 micron singlemode fiber-optic cable

1. Mode Conditioning Patch cord required.

LEDs

The 1000Base-LX (T-Series) line card uses the following LEDs.

LED	Description
Offline	When lit, this amber LED on the left side of the line card indicates that the line card is offline (powered off) but is ready for hot swap. The Offline LED also is lit briefly during a reboot or reset of the XP but goes out as soon as the control module discovers the line card.
Online	When lit, this green LED indicates that the line card is online and is ready to receive, process, and send packets if configured to do so.

LED	Description
Per-port Link	• Green – indicates that the port hardware detects a cable plugged into the port and a good link is established • Red (intermittent) – indicates that the port received an error during operation • Red (solid) – indicates that the port hardware detects a cable plugged into the port, however, a bad link is established • Off – indicates that no link from the port exists
Per-port Rx	• Green – indicates when the port's transceiver receives packets • Orange – indicates when the port's transceiver receives flow-control packets
Per-port Tx	• Green – indicates when the port's transceiver transmits packets • Orange – indicates when the port's transceiver transmits flow-control packets
Per-port AN	• Green – indicates that the line card has auto negotiated the operating mode of the link between full-duplex and half-duplex • Orange (intermittent) – indicates that auto negotiation is in process • Orange (solid) – indicates a problem with auto negotiation configuration • Red – indicates an auto negotiation failure. This fault may occur if the link partner does not support full duplex • Off – indicates that auto negotiation has been disabled or the link is down

1000Base-LLX Line Card and 1000Base-LLX (T-Series) Line Card

The 1000Base-LLX line card is similar to the 1000Base-LX line card, but extends the transmission distance over singlemode fiber (SMF) to 70 kilometers for Gigabit Ethernet. Figure 14 shows the front panel of the 1000Base-LLX line card.

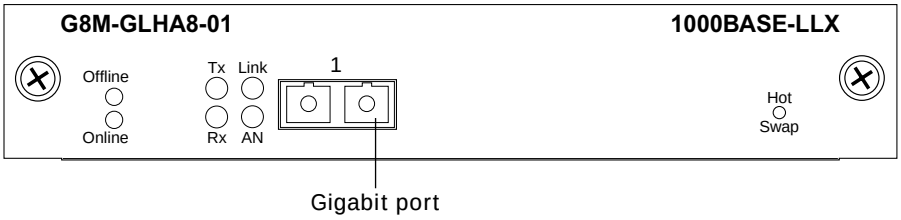


Figure 14. Front panel of 1000Base-LLX line card

Figure 15 shows the front panel of the 1000Base-LLX (T-Series) line card.

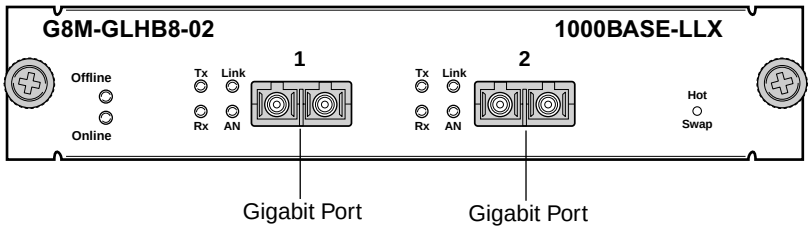


Figure 15. Front panel of 1000Base-LLX (T-Series) line card

Cabling and Connector Specifications

The following table lists the media specifications for the 1000Base-LLX and 1000Base-LLX (T-Series) line cards.

Port type	Specification
1000Base-LX	• 802.3z standard (also uses 802.3x for flow control) • SC-style Media Interface Connector (MIC); either connection pin in the MIC can be used for transmit or receive; see *1000Base-LX Line Card* *on page 71* for attaching cables • 9.5 micron single-mode fiber-optic cable • Maximum 70 kilometers (229,659 feet) segment length for 10 micron SMF fiber-optic cable

LEDs

The 1000Base-LLX and 1000Base-LLX (T-Series) line cards use the following LEDs.

LED	Description
Offline	When lit, this amber LED on the left side of the line card that indicates that the line card is offline (powered off) but is ready for hot swap. The Offline LED also is lit briefly during a reboot or reset of the XP but goes out as soon as the control module discovers the line card.
Online	When lit, this green LED indicates that the line card is online and is ready to receive, process, and send packets if configured to do so.
Per-port Link	• Green – indicates that the port hardware detects a cable plugged into the port and a good link is established • Red (intermittent) – indicates that the port received an error during operation • Red (solid) – indicates that the port hardware detects a cable plugged into the port, however, a bad link is established • Off – indicates that no link from the port exists

LED	Description
Per-port Rx	• Green – indicates when the port's transceiver receives packets • Orange – indicates when the port's transceiver receives flow-control packets
Per-port Tx	• Green – indicates when the port's transceiver transmits packets • Orange – indicates when the port's transceiver transmits flow-control packets
Per-port AN	• Green – indicates that the line card has auto negotiated the operating mode of the link between full-duplex and half-duplex • Orange (intermittent) – indicates that auto negotiation is in process • Orange (solid) – indicates a problem with auto negotiation configuration • Red – indicates an auto negotiation failure. This fault may occur if the link partner does not support full duplex • Off – indicates that auto negotiation has been disabled or the link is down

1000Base-T Line Card (T-Series)

The 1000Base-T line card contains two independent Ethernet ports. Each port supports a 1000Base-T connection. Figure 16 shows the front panel of the 1000Base-T line card.

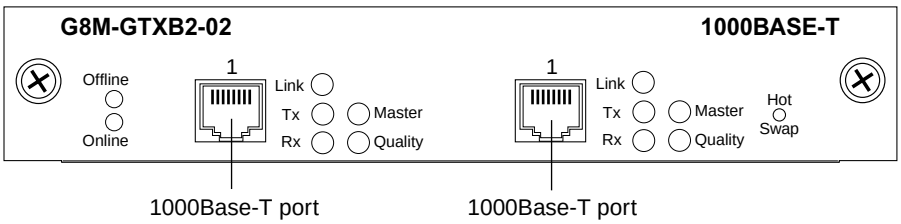


Figure 16. Front panel of 1000Base-T line card

Cabling and Connector Specifications

The following table lists the media specifications for the 1000Base-T line card.

Port type	Specification
1000Base-T	• 802.3ab standard • RJ-45 connector wired as Media Data Interface Crossed (MDIX); see *1000Base-T Line Card* *on page 69* for pin assignments • EIA Category 5 unshielded twisted pair cabling • Maximum 100 meters (328 feet) segment length

LEDs

The 1000Base-T line card uses the following LEDs.

LED	Description
Offline	When lit, this amber LED on the left side of the line card indicates that the line card is offline (powered off) and is ready for hot swap. The Offline LED also is lit briefly during a reboot or reset of the XP and goes out as soon as the control module discovers and properly initializes the line card.
Online	When lit, this green LED indicates that the line card is online and is ready to receive, process, and send packets if configured to do so.
Per-port Link	• Green – indicates that the port hardware detects a cable plugged into the port and a good link is established • Red (intermittent) – indicates that the port received an error during operation • Red (solid) – indicates that the port hardware detects a cable plugged into the port, however, a bad link is established • Off – indicates that no link from the port exists
Per-port Rx	• Green – indicates when the port's transceiver receives packets • Amber – indicates when the port's transceiver receives flow-control packets

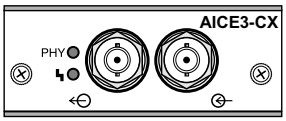
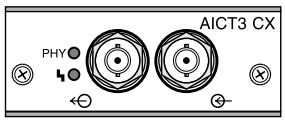
LED	Description
Per-port Tx	• Green – indicates when the port's transceiver transmits packets • Amber – indicates when the port's transceiver transmits flow-control packets
Master	• Amber – indicates that the port is configured as the timing master during auto-negotiation • Off – indicates when the port is configured as the timing slave during auto-negotiation
Quality	• Off – indicates that either auto-negotiation is in progress or the local receiver status is not OK • Green – indicates that either auto-negotiation is complete and is trying to establish a link or a link is established • Fast Blink – indicates a low SNR and close to data error • Slow Blink – indicates detection of receive bit error

ATM Line Card (T-Series)

The ATM line card actually houses various Physical Layer (PHY) interface cards in its two available slots. ATM PHY cards provide the media-specific portion of an ATM interface to support ATM connectivity across multiple platforms using different media types. The host system provides the power, initialization, and control for the PHY card. The PHY card is used with an ATM segmentation and reassembly (SAR) or cell-switching function.

See *Installing the ATM PHY Cards* on page 64 for installation instructions for the ATM PHY cards into the ATM line card.

The ATM line card has two available slots. Each slot accepts the following PHY interface modules:

Port type	Specification
APHY-67 	• 1 DS-3 / T-3 interface (BNC Coax); see *APHY-67 and APHY-77 on page 71* for attaching cables • 75 coaxial (RG-59B or equivalent) terminated with 75-ohm BNC connectors • Maximum of 450 ft (137 m) of cable
APHY-77 	• 1 E-3 interface (BNC); see *APHY-67 and APHY-77 on page 71* for attaching cables • 75 coaxial (RG-59B or equivalent) terminated with 75-ohm BNC connectors • Maximum of 450 ft (137 m) of cable
APHY-82 	• 1 T-1 interface (UTP); see *APHY-82 and APHY-92 on page 71* for attaching cables • ITU-T G.703 for a symmetrical pair • 100 ohm symmetrical pair • Maximum of 655 ft (200 m) of cable • 0 through 6 dB loss at 200 m
APHY-92 	• 1 E-1 interface (UTP); see *APHY-82 and APHY-92 on page 71* for attaching cables • ITU-T G.703 for a symmetrical pair • 120 ohm symmetrical pair • Maximum of 655 ft (200 m) of cable • 0 through 6 dB loss at 200 m

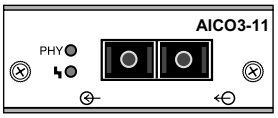
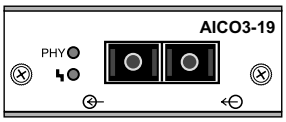
APHY-21 	• 1 OC-3c MMF interface (SC-style); see *APHY-21 and APHY-29IR* on page 71 for attaching cables • EIA / TIA 492-AAAA • 62.5 / 125 µm • Maximum of 2 kilometers of cable • 0 to 9 dB loss at 1300 nm
APHY-29IR 	• 1 OC-3c SMF-IR interface (SC-style); see *APHY-21 and APHY-29IR* on page 71 for attaching cables • EIA / TIA 492-CAAA • 9 / 125 µm • Maximum of 15 kilometers of cable • 0 to 15 dB loss at 1300 nm
APHY-22 	• 1 OC-3c interface (UTP); see *APHY-22* on page 71 for attaching cables • EIA / TIA 568B • 295 ft (90 m) of Category 5 building cable • 33 ft (10 m) of Category 5 patch cords • 1 punchdown block (Category 5)

Figure 17 shows the front panel of the ATM line card.

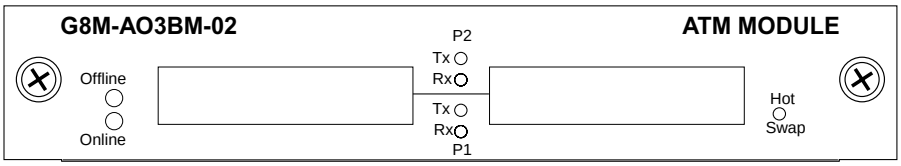


Figure 17. Front panel of ATM line card

LEDs

The ATM line card uses the following LEDs.

LED	Description
PHY	• Green – indicates that the PHY is operating properly and a link is established • Amber – indicates that the PHY is inactive due to media errors • Blinking Green – indicates that the PHY has been disabled by management • Off – indicates no connection
↳	• Amber – indicates that the diagnostics have detected a fault • Blinking Green – indicates that the PHY port has been redirected elsewhere
Per-PHY Rx	• Green – indicates when the PHY's transceiver receives packets • Amber – indicates when the PHY's transceiver receives flow-control packets
Per-PHY Tx	• Green – indicates when the PHY's transceiver transmits packets • Amber – indicates when the PHY's transceiver transmits flow-control packets

POS OC-3c MMF Line Card (T-Series) and POS OC-3c SMF Line Card (T-Series)

The Packet-over-SONET line card supports four OC-3c singlemode fiber (SMF) or multimode fiber (MMF) connections using MT-RJ interfaces. Figure 18 shows the front panel of the POS OC-3c MMF line card.

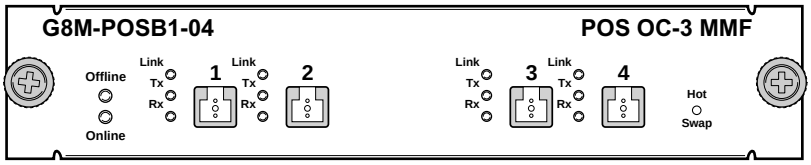


Figure 18. Front panel of POS OC-3c MMF line card

Figure 19 shows the front panel of the POS OC-3c SMF line card.

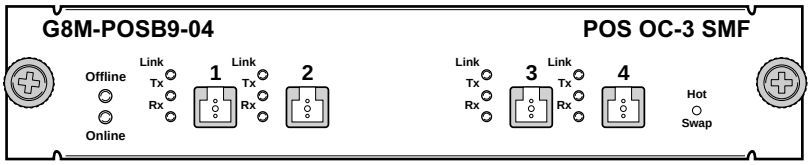


Figure 19. Front panel of POS OC-3c SMF line card

Cabling and Connector Specifications

The following table lists the media specifications for the POS OC-3c MMF and POS OC-3c SMF line cards.

Port type	Specification
POS OC-3c	• Bellcore GR253, ITU -T G.957, ITU-T G.958 • PPP over SONET / SDH (RFC 1619), PPP in HDLC framing (RFC 1662) • MT-RJ-style connector; see *POS OC-3c Line Card* *on page 72* for attaching cables • 62.5 micron or 50 micron multimode MT-RJ fiber-optic cable • 9.5 micron singlemode MT-RJ fiber-optic cable • Maximum 2 kilometers for multimode fiber-optic cable • Maximum 15 kilometers for singlemode fiber-optic cable

LEDs

The POS OC-3c MMF and POS OC-3c MMF line cards use the following LEDs.

LED	Description
Offline	When lit, this amber LED on the left side of the line card indicates that the line card is offline (powered off) but is ready for hot swap. The Offline LED also is lit briefly during a reboot or reset of the XP but goes out as soon as the control module discovers the line card.
Online	When lit, this green LED indicates that the line card is online and is ready to receive, process, and send packets if configured to do so.
Per-port Link	• Green – indicates that the port hardware detects a cable plugged into the port and a good link is established • Red (intermittent) – indicates that the port received an error during operation • Red (solid) – indicates that the port hardware detects a cable plugged into the port, however, a bad link is established • Off – indicates that no link from the port exists
Per-port Rx	• Green – indicates when the port's transceiver receives packets • Red – indicates when the port's transceiver receives flow-control packets
Per-port Tx	• Green – indicates when the port's transceiver transmits packets • Red – indicates when the port's transceiver transmits flow-control packets

POS OC-12c MMF Line Card (T-Series) and POS OC-12c SMF Line Card (T-Series)

The Packet-over-SONET line card supports two OC-12c singlemode fiber (SMF) or multimode fiber (MMF) SC-type connections. Figure 20 shows the front panel of the POS OC-12c MMF line card.

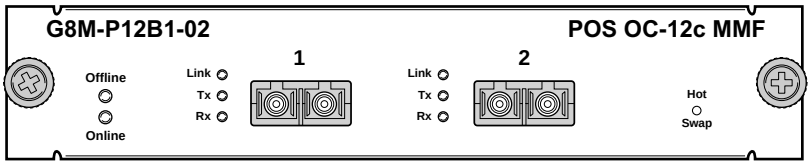


Figure 20. Front panel of POS OC-12c MMF line card

Figure 21 shows the front panel of the POS OC-12c SMF line card.

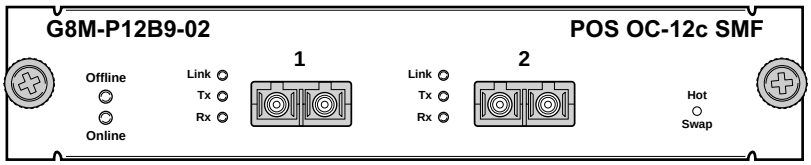


Figure 21. Front panel of POS OC-12c SMF line card

Cabling and Connector Specifications

The following table lists the media specifications for the POS OC-12c MMF and POS OC-12c SMF line cards.

Port type	Specification
POS OC-12c	• Bellcore GR253, ITU -T G.957, ITU-T G.958 • PPP over SONET/SDH (RFC 1619), PPP in HDLC framing (RFC 1662) • SC-style Media Interface Connector (MIC); either connection pin in the MIC can be used for transmit or receive; see *POS OC-12c Line Card* *on page 72* for attaching cables • 62.5 micron or 50 micron multimode fiber-optic cable • 9.5 micron singlemode fiber-optic cable • Maximum 1 kilometers for multimode fiber-optic cable • Maximum 13 kilometers for singlemode fiber-optic cable

LEDs

The POS OC-3c MMF and POS OC-3c MMF line cards use the following LEDs.

LED	Description
Offline	When lit, this amber LED on the left side of the line card indicates that the line card is offline (powered off) but is ready for hot swap. The Offline LED also is lit briefly during a reboot or reset of the XP but goes out as soon as the control module discovers the line card.
Online	When lit, this green LED indicates that the line card is online and is ready to receive, process, and send packets if configured to do so.

LED	Description
Per-port Link	• Green – indicates that the port hardware detects a cable plugged into the port and a good link is established • Red (intermittent) – indicates that the port received an error during operation • Red (solid) – indicates that the port hardware detects a cable plugged into the port, however, a bad link is established • Off – indicates that no link from the port exists
Per-port Rx	• Green – indicates when the port's transceiver receives packets • Red – indicates when the port's transceiver receives flow-control packets
Per-port Tx	• Green – indicates when the port's transceiver transmits packets • Red – indicates when the port's transceiver transmits flow-control packets

Quad Serial – C and Quad Serial – CE Line Cards

The Quad Serial – C and Quad Serial – CE line cards each contain two dual-serial WAN ports (two serial ports located on one high density connector). In addition, the Quad Serial – C line card includes compression, and the Quad Serial – CE line card includes compression *and* encryption, for each WAN port. Figure 22 shows the front panel of the Quad Serial – CE WAN line card.

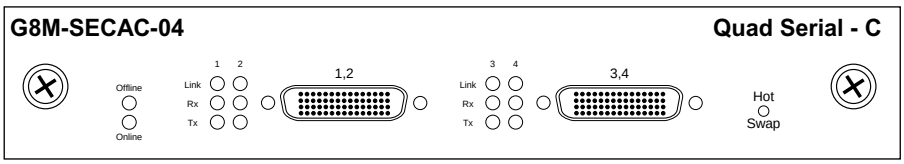


Figure 22. Front panel of Quad Serial – CE WAN line card

Cabling and Connector Specifications

The following table lists the media specifications for the Quad Serial – C / CE line cards.

Port Type	Specification
Dual serial	• V.35, X.21, EIA530, EIA530A, or RS449 • LFH-60 high density connector; see *Quad Serial – C and Quad Serial – CE Line Cards* *on page 72* for pin assignments • Recommended 3 meters (10 feet) segment length for standard WAN line card-to-CSU / DSU data port.[1]

1. Connector cables for WAN line cards may be ordered from Enterasys Networks. For detailed information, including part numbers, see *Quad Serial – C and Quad Serial – CE Line Cards* *on page 72*.

LEDs

The Quad Serial – C / CE line cards use the following LEDs.

LED	Description
Offline	When lit, this amber LED on the left side of the line card indicates that the line card is offline (powered off) but is ready for hot swap. The Offline LED also is lit briefly during a reboot or reset of the XP but goes out as soon as the control module discovers the line card.
Online	When lit, this green LED indicates that the line card is online and is ready to receive, process, and send packets if configured to do so.
Per-port Link	Indicates that the line card detects a cable plugged into the port and a good link is established.
Per-port Rx	Indicates when the port's transceiver receives data.
Per-port Tx	Indicates when the port's transceiver transmits data.

Dual HSSI Line Card

The Dual HSSI line card contains two 50-pin High Speed Serial Interface (HSSI) ports. Figure 23 shows the front panel of the Dual HSSI WAN line card.

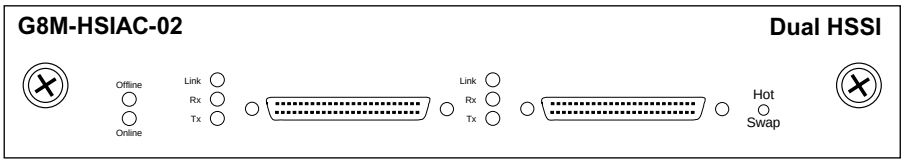


Figure 23. Front panel of Dual HSSI WAN line card

Cabling and Connector Specifications

The following table lists the media specifications for the Dual HSSI line card.

Port Type	Specification
HSSI	• HSSI rev 2.11 • 50-pin High Speed Serial Interface (HSSI) connector; see *Dual HSSI Line Card on page 74* for pin assignments • Recommended 3 meters (10 feet) segment length for standard WAN line card-to-CSU / DSU data port.[1]

1. Connector cables for WAN line cards may be ordered from Enterasys Networks. For detailed information, including part numbers, see *Dual HSSI Line Card on page 74*.

LEDs

The Dual HSSI line card uses the following LEDs.

LED	Description
Offline	When lit, this amber LED on the left side of the line card indicates that the line card is offline (powered off) but is ready for hot swap. The Offline LED also is lit briefly during a reboot or reset of the XP but goes out as soon as the control module discovers the line card.
Online	When lit, this green LED indicates that the line card is online and is ready to receive, process, and send packets if configured to do so.

LED	Description
Link	Indicates that the line card detects a cable plugged into the port and a good link is established.
Rx	Indicates when the port's transceiver receives data.
Tx	Indicates when the port's transceiver transmits data.

Chapter 2

Hardware Installation

This chapter provides hardware installation information and procedures in the following sections:

- Safety considerations
- Installing the hardware

If the hardware is already installed and you are ready to install the software and perform basic system configuration, see Chapter 3, *Software Installation and Setup*.

Safety Considerations

Read the following safety warnings and product cautions to avoid personal injury or product damage.

Preventing Injury

Cautions: Observe the following safety warnings to prevent accidental injury when working with the Enterasys Xpedition (XP) hardware.

- To avoid back strain, be careful when lifting the chassis out of the shipping box.
- Never attempt to rack mount the XP chassis unaided. Ask an assistant to help you hold the chassis.
- Never operate the XP with exposed power-supply bays or module slots. You can leave the PC slots exposed but make sure you do not place any tools or body parts in the PC slot.
- Never operate the XP if the chassis becomes wet or the area where the chassis is installed is wet.

Preventing Equipment Damage

Observe the precautions listed in this section to prevent accidental damage to the XP components.

Cautions: To prevent accidental product damage, observe the following precautions:

- Always use proper electrostatic discharge (ESD) gear when handling the control module, backplane, line cards or other internal parts of the chassis.
- Make sure you allow adequate room for air flow around the chassis.
- If you plan to install the chassis in an equipment rack, it is recommended that you install a support tray under the chassis, especially for chassis that are completely filled (no empty control module, power supply, or line card slots).

Hardware Specifications

The following table lists the physical and environmental specifications for the XP-8000 and XP-8600.

	XP-8000	**XP-8600**
Dimensions	Inches: 8.27” x 17.25” x 12.25” Centimeters: 22.23cm x 43.82cm x 31.12cm	Inches: 8.27” x 17.25” x 19.25” Centimeters: 22.23cm x 43.82cm x 48.9 cm
Weight	Pounds: 24 Kilograms: 10.8	Pounds: 47 Kilograms: 21.2
Power	100-125 VAC, 5A maximum; 200-240 VAC, 3A maximum	100-125 VAC, 10A maximum; 200-240 VAC, 6A maximum
Operating temperature	Fahrenheit: 41^{o}F to 104^{o}F Centigrade: 5^{o}C to 40^{o}C	Fahrenheit: 41^{o}F to 104^{o}F Centigrade: 5^{o}C to 40^{o}C

Installing the Hardware

This section describes how to perform the following tasks:

- Check the shipping box to ensure that all the parts arrived
- Install the chassis (on a tabletop or in an equipment rack)
- Install the control module
- Install a memory upgrade
- Install the switching fabric module (XP-8600 only)
- Install line cards
- Install the power supply (either AC or DC)
- Attach console management cables
- Attach port cables

Verifying Your Shipment

Before you begin installing your XP, check your shipment to ensure that everything you ordered arrived securely.

Caution: To avoid back strain, be careful when lifting the chassis out of the shipping box.

Open the shipping box(es) and verify that you received the following equipment:

- An XP-8000 or XP-8600 chassis containing a backplane, fan module, and a console cable. The console cable is used for connecting a terminal to the control module DB-9 port.
- An XP-8000 or XP-8600 power supply.
- One country-specific power cable per power supply.
- One control module.
- One Switching Fabric Module (XP-8600 only).
- An XP Media Kit containing:
  - One PC flash card containing the XP system software
  - One copy of the *Enterasys Xpedition 8000/8600 Getting Started Guide* (the book you are reading now)
  - Release Notes

Depending on your order, your shipment may also contain some or all of the following:

- Redundant power supply, if you ordered one.
- Redundant control module, if you ordered one.
- Redundant Switching Fabric Module, if you ordered one (XP-8600 only).
- The line cards you ordered.

Installing the Chassis

Enterasys recommends that only qualified personnel conduct installation of any XP chassis.

This section contains procedures for the following types of installation:

- Tabletop Installation
- Rack mount Installation

Tabletop Installation

You can install the XP on a tabletop.

1. Select a table that is stable (not wobbly) and is not in an area subject to frequent foot traffic. Remember that you will be attaching numerous cables to the chassis.
2. Place the XP on the table, allowing at least 3 inches (7.62 centimeters) of room above and behind the unit for air flow to the cooling fans.

Rack Mount Installation

You can install the XP in a standard 19-inch equipment rack. The XP chassis is equipped with front-mounting brackets. Figure 24 shows an example of how to install an XP-8600 chassis in an equipment rack.

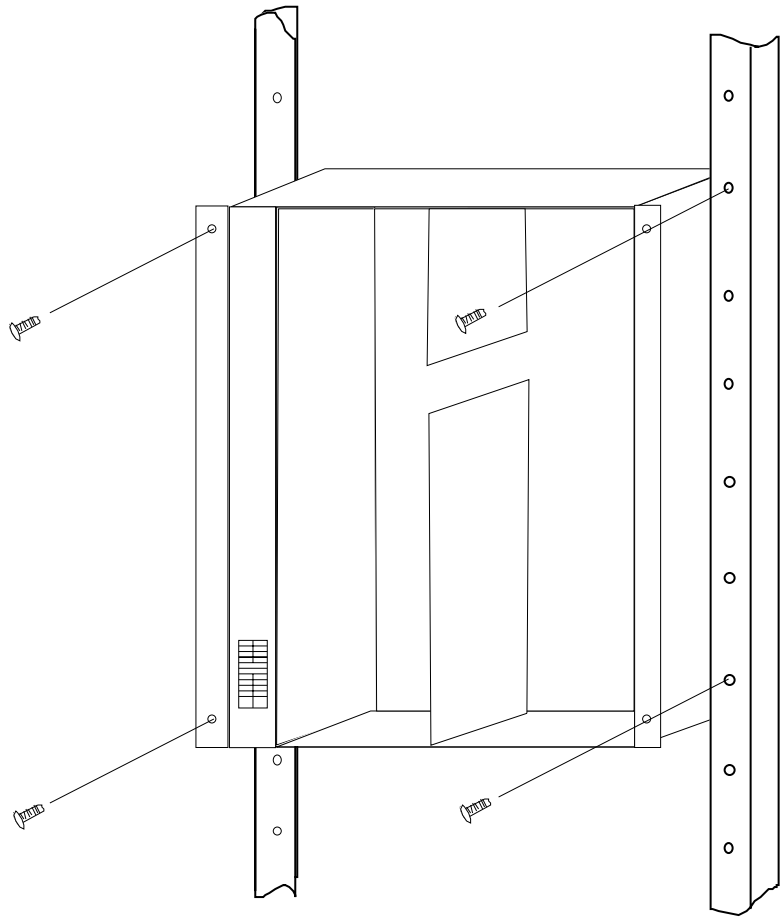


Figure 24. Installing the XP-8600 chassis in an equipment rack

Note: Never attempt to rack mount the XP chassis unaided. Ask an assistant to help you hold the chassis.

Caution: To make lifting and holding the chassis easier, install the chassis before you install line cards or redundant control modules and power supplies.

To install the XP chassis in an equipment rack, use the following procedure. You need a #2 Phillips screwdriver to perform this procedure.

1. If the front-mounting brackets are already installed on the XP chassis, go to step 2.

   If not, do the following:

   a. Align one of the mounting brackets over the corresponding holes in the side of the chassis. The mounting bracket is correctly positioned when the side with two open mounting holes is flush with the front of the chassis.

b. Use the #2 Phillips screwdriver and two of the supplied Phillips screws to attach the mounting bracket to the chassis.

c. Attach the other mounting bracket.

2. Along with an assistant, lift the chassis into place in the mounting rack.

3. While your assistant holds the chassis in place, use the #2 Phillips screwdriver and four #2 Phillips screws to attach the mounting brackets to the mounting rack.

Note: Make sure there are at least 3 inches (7.62 centimeters) of room above and behind the unit for air flow to the cooling fans.

Caution: Make sure the screws are tight before your assistant releases the chassis. If you accidentally leave the screws loose, the chassis can slip and fall, possibly becoming damaged.

Installing an AC Power Supply

The primary AC power supply is shipped separately from the XP chassis. To install or replace the primary AC power supply or if you want to install a redundant power supply, use the following procedure. You will need a #2 Phillips screwdriver to perform this procedure.

Note: Use a single-phase grounded power source located within 6 feet (1.89 meters) of the installation site.

AC Power Supply Specifications

The following table lists the physical specifications for the XP's AC power supplies.

	XP-8000	**XP-8600**
Dimensions	11.00" (L) x 7.70" (W) x 2.55" (H)	12.15" (L) x 7.70" (W) x 5.05" (H)
Weight	6.5 lb (2.95 kg)	12.0 lb (5.45 kg)
Power Output	300 W	600 W
Voltage Range	100 to 125 V, 5 A 200 to 240V, 3 A	100 to 125 V, 10 A 200 to 240 V, 6 A
Frequency	50 to 60 Hz	50 to 60 Hz

The following table lists the environmental specifications for the XP's AC power supplies.

Operating Temperature	+5 to +40 °C (41 to 104 °F)
Non-operating temperature	-30 to +73 °C (-22 to 164 °F)
Operating Humidity	15 to 90% (non-condensing)

Figure 25 shows an example of how to install an AC power supply. The procedure following the figure describes how to do this.

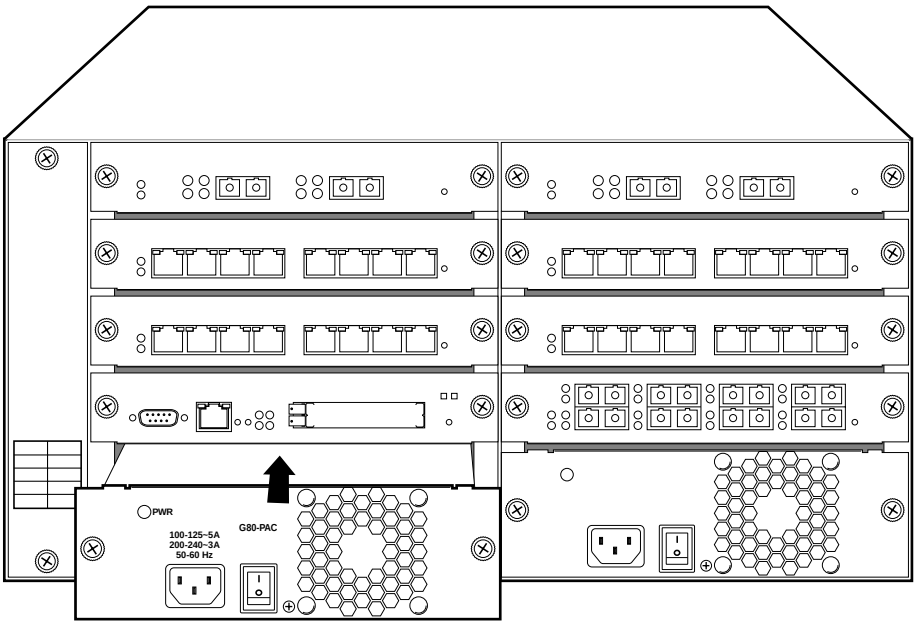


Figure 25. Installing an AC power supply

AC Power Supply Installation Procedure

To install an AC power supply:

1. Ensure that the AC power supply is not powered on.
2. If a cover plate is installed over the power supply slot, use the #2 Phillips screwdriver to remove it. If you are replacing an AC power supply, unplug the power cable from the supply you are replacing, loosen the captive screws on the power supply's front panel, then pull the supply out of the chassis.

3. Slide the AC power supply all the way into the slot, firmly but gently pressing to ensure that the pins on the back of the power supply are completely seated in the backplane.
4. Use the #2 Phillips screwdriver to tighten the captive screws on each side of the power supply to secure it to the chassis.
5. Attach the power cable to the AC power supply.

Installing a DC Power Supply

The XP DC power supply delivers 3.3, 5, and 12 volts DC to the XP's control module(s), fan modules, and other components. A single DC power supply provides enough current to operate a fully-configured chassis.

XP-8000 DC Power Supply

Figure 26 shows the front view of an XP-8000 DC power supply.

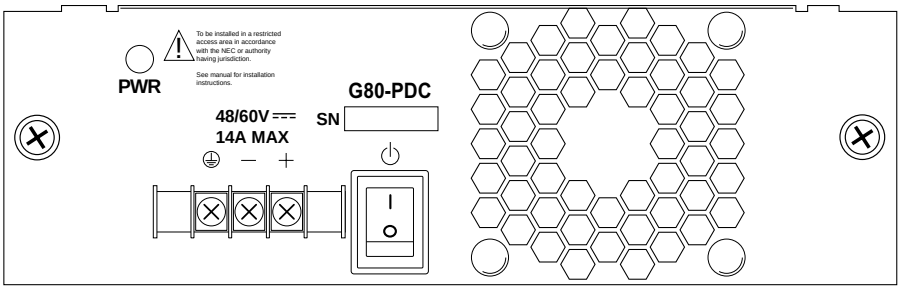

To be installed in a restricted access area in accordance with the NEC or authority having jurisdiction.
See manual for installation instructions.
PWR
G80-PDC
48/60V ⎓
14A MAX
SN
⏚ – +

Figure 26. Front view of an XP-8000 DC power supply

The XP-8000 DC power supply has a three-terminal wiring block on the front panel, consisting of a positive (+) terminal, negative (-) terminal and a safety ground. The DC supply is designed to be powered by a 48-volt DC source. You should use 12- to 14-gauge wire to connect the 48-volt source to the XP-8000 DC power supply. You should use 12- to 14-gauge wire for the safety ground.

XP-8600 DC Power Supply

Figure 27 shows the front view of an XP-8600 DC power supply.

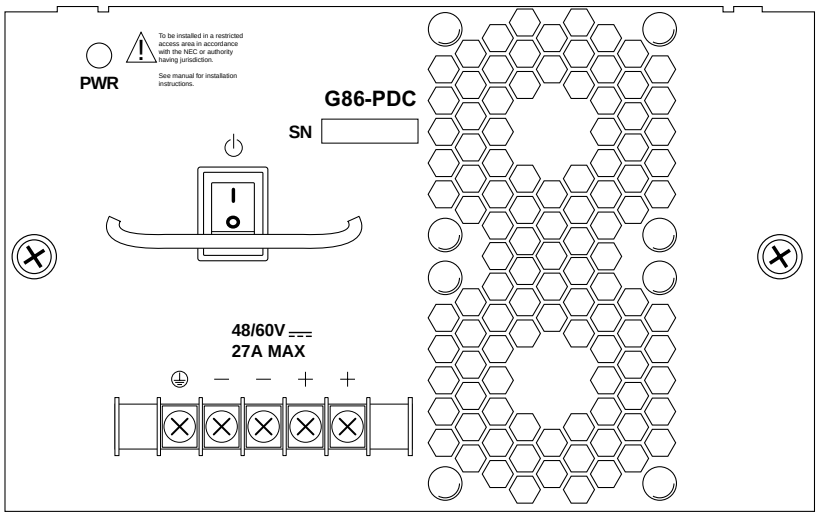

To be installed in a restricted access area in accordance with the NEC or authority having jurisdiction.
See manual for installation instructions.
PWR
G86-PDC
SN
48/60V ⎓
27A MAX
⏚ – – + +

Figure 27. Front view of an XP-8600 DC power supply

The XP-8600 DC power supply has a five-terminal wiring block on the front panel. The wiring block contains two positive (+) terminals, two negative (-) terminals, and a safety ground. The DC supply is designed to be powered by a 48-volt DC source.

Internally, the XP-8600 DC power supply consists of two separate power supplies. Each of these internal power supplies must be energized to produce sufficient power for the XP-8600 to operate. Each internal power supply is connected to source power through a pair of positive (+) and negative (-) wiring lugs on the wiring block. Figure 28 shows the internal relationship of the wiring lugs of the XP-8600 DC power supply.

Note: For the XP-8600 to work properly, both positive (+) terminals and both negative (-) terminals of the XP-8600 DC power supply MUST be connected to the DC source.

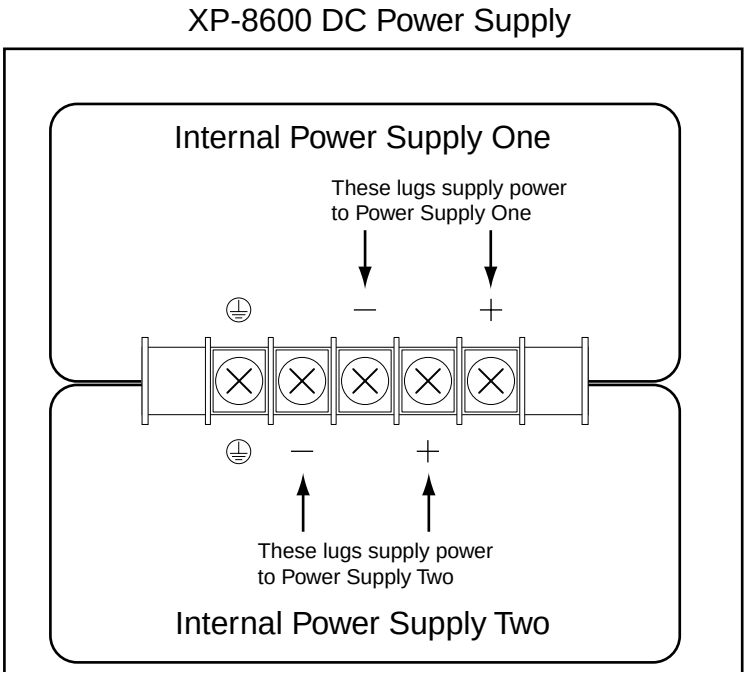

XP-8600 DC Power Supply
Internal Power Supply One
These lugs supply power
to Power Supply One
These lugs supply power
to Power Supply Two
Internal Power Supply Two

Figure 28. Relationship of wiring lugs on XP-8600 DC power supply

Because of the XP-8600 DC supply current requirements, each pole of the 48 Volt DC source should use 6 gauge wire. Each 6 gauge wire can be divided into two 12 gauge wires by using a conductive splitter-block. This creates two 12 gauge wires carrying positive (+) current and two 12 gauge wires carrying negative current. In turn, both 12 gauge positive (+) wires and both 12 gauge negative (-) wires are connected to the XP-8600 DC power supply wiring block. See Figure 29.

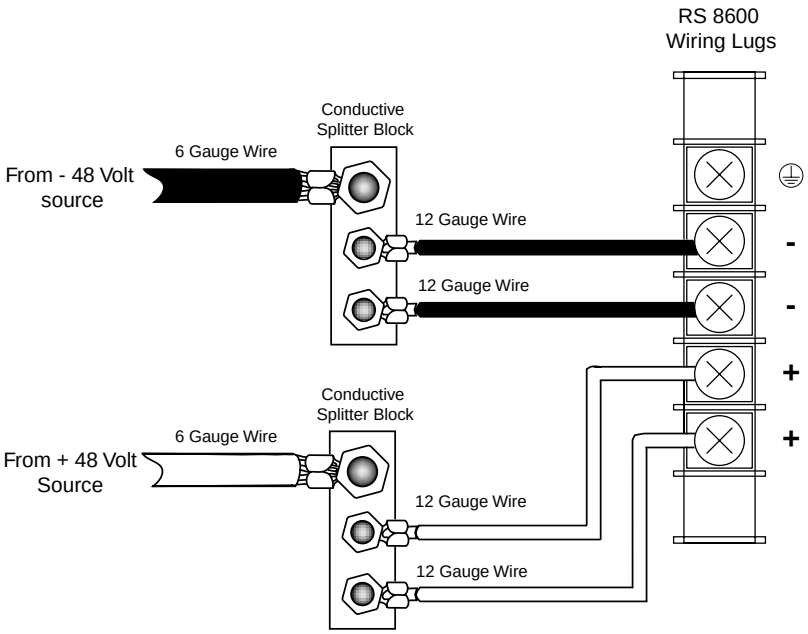


Figure 29. Splitting each source wire to two 12 gauge wires

An alternate method of wiring the XP-8600 power supply is to use a single set of wires (+ and -) from the DC source, and then tie the XP-8600's wiring lugs together: + to + and - to -. See Figure 30.

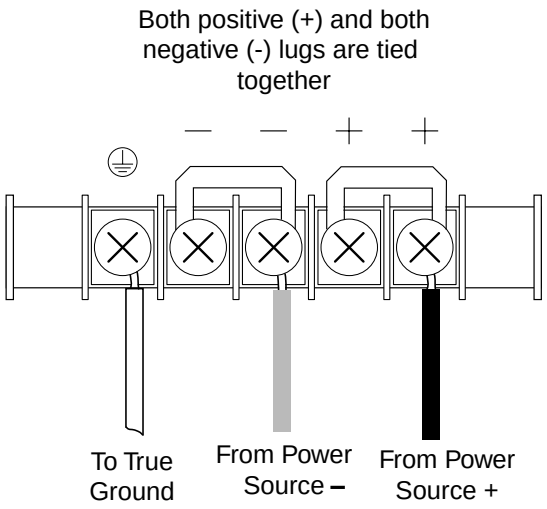


Figure 30. Tying XP-8600 DC supply lugs together

DC Power Supply Specifications

The following table lists the physical specifications for the XP's DC power supplies.

	XP-8000	**XP-8600**
Dimensions	11.00" (L) x 7.70" (W) x 2.55" (H)	12.15" (L) x 7.70" (W) x 5.05" (H)
Weight	6.5 lb (2.95 kg)	12.0 lb (5.45 kg)
Power Output	300 W	600 W
Voltage Range	36 to 72 V, 14 A @ 48 V nominal	36 to 72 V, 27 A @ 48 V nominal

The following table lists the environmental specifications for the XP's DC power supplies.

Operating Temperature	+5 to +40 °C (41 to 104 °F)
Non-operating temperature	-30 to +73 °C (-22 to 164 °F)
Operating Humidity	15 to 90% (non-condensing)

DC Power Connections

- Connect to a reliably grounded SELV source.
- The Branch circuit overcurrent protection must be rated a maximum of 15A.
- Use 12 AWG or 14 AWG solid copper conductors only.
- A readily accessible disconnect device that is suitably approved and rated shall be incorporated in the field wiring.

DC Power Supply Installation Procedure

To install a DC power supply on the XP-8000 or XP-8600:

1. Ensure that the DC power supply is not powered on.
2. If a cover plate is installed over the DC power supply slot, use a #2 Phillips screwdriver to remove it. If you are replacing a power supply, unplug the power cable from the supply you are replacing, loosen the captive screws on the power supply's front panel, then pull the supply out of the chassis.
3. Slide the DC power supply all the way into the slot, firmly but gently pressing to ensure that the pins on the back of the power supply are completely seated in the backplane.

4. Use a #2 Phillips screwdriver to tighten the captive screws on each side of the DC power supply to secure it to the chassis.
5. Attach wires to the terminal blocks on the front of the unit. To attach a wire, loosen the terminal screw, insert the exposed end of the wire, and tighten the terminal screw.
6. Connect the safety ground wire to a reliable earth ground.
7. Connect the DC input wiring to a DC power source. See Figure 29 on page 57 and Figure 30 on page 57 for a diagram of the wiring connections between the XP and a DC power source.

Installing the Control Module

The primary control module always resides in the CM slot. If you need to replace the primary control module in the CM slot, or you want to install a redundant control module in slot CM/1, use the following procedure. You will need a #2 Phillips screwdriver to perform this procedure.

The primary control module must be installed in slot CM. The redundant control module must be installed in slot CM/1. (See *Chassis* on page 10 for information about the chassis slots.)

Figure 31 shows an example of how to install a control module. The procedure following the figure describes how to do this.

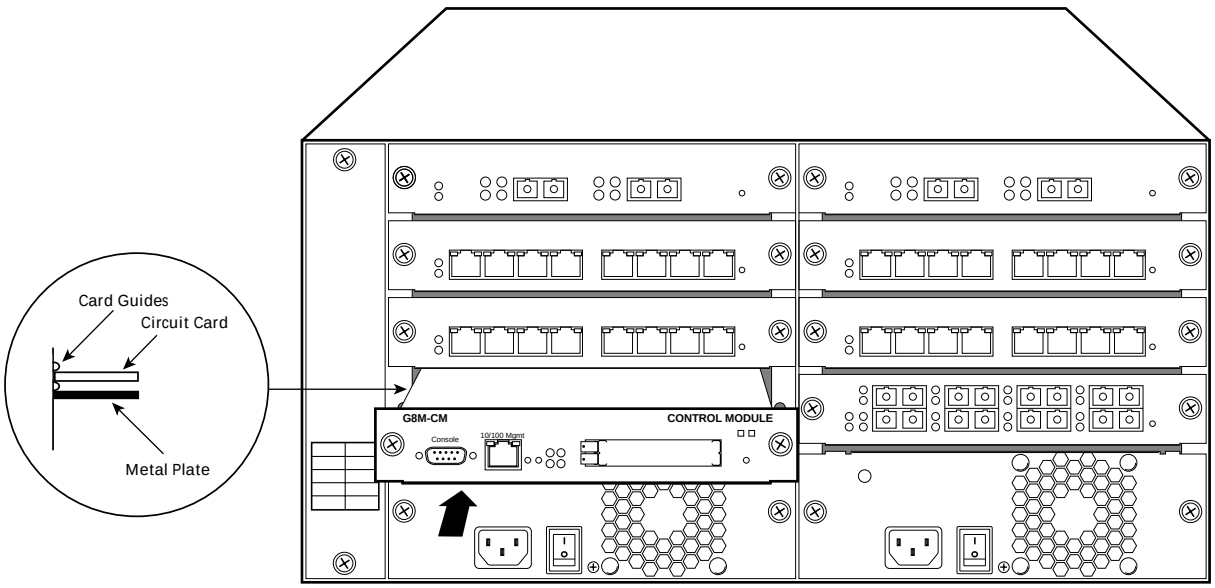


Figure 31. Installing a Control Module

To install the control module:

1. If a cover plate is installed over the control module slot (slot or CM / 1 only), use the #2 Phillips screwdriver to remove it.
2. Slide the control module all the way into the slot, firmly but gently pressing to ensure that the pins on the back of the control module are completely seated in the backplane.

   Note: Make sure the circuit card (and not the metal plate) is between the card guides, as shown in Figure 31. Check both the upper and lower tracks.
3. Use the #2 Phillips screwdriver to tighten the captive screws on each side of the control module to secure it to the chassis.
4. When you are ready to attach the management cables to the control module, use the procedures in *Attaching the Console Management Cables* on page 66.

Installing a Memory Upgrade

The control module is shipped from the factory with a minimum of 64MB memory (in a 64MB DIMM). Memory upgrade kits can be obtained from Enterasys Networks to increase memory to 128 MB or 256 MB. Use the following procedure to upgrade the memory to 128MB (one 128MB DIMM) or 256MB (two 128MB DIMMs). You will need a #2 Phillips screwdriver to perform this procedure.

1. If the chassis contains an active, redundant control module, go to step 2. Otherwise, if the XP chassis does not contain a redundant control module, power down the chassis by switching the power switch on the power supply to the Off position.
2. Use a #2 Phillips screwdriver to loosen the captive screws on the control module.
3. Pull the control module out of the chassis and place the module on an ESD-safe work area.
4. Remove the DIMMS from the memory slots. Figure 32 shows the locations of the DIMM slots.

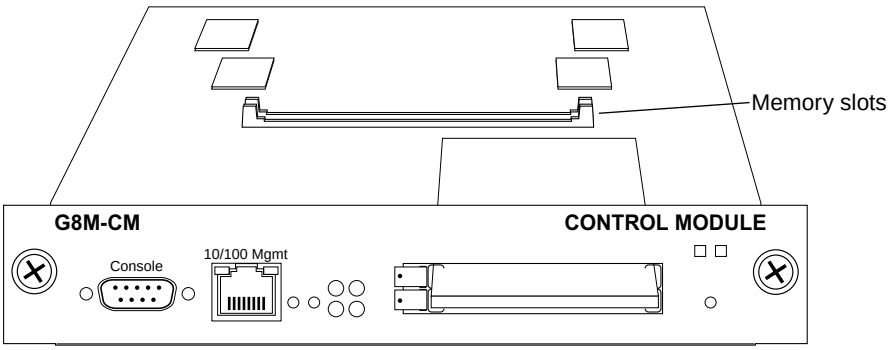


Figure 32. Location of DIMM slots

5. Store the DIMMs in an ESD-safe bag or other container and put them in a safe place.
6. Insert the new DIMMs in the slots, making sure that the contacts are fully inserted downward into the connector slot.
7. Install the upgraded control module back into the chassis. (See *Installing the Control Module* on page 59.)

Installing the Switching Fabric Module (XP-8600 only)

On the XP-8600, the switching fabric module is shipped separately from the XP chassis. To install or replace the primary switching fabric module, or if you want to install a redundant switching fabric module, use the following procedure. You will need a #2 Phillips screwdriver to perform this procedure

The primary switching fabric module must be installed in slot Fabric 1. The redundant switching fabric module must be installed in slot Fabric 2.

Figure 33 shows an example of how to install a switching fabric module. The procedure following the figure describes how to do this.

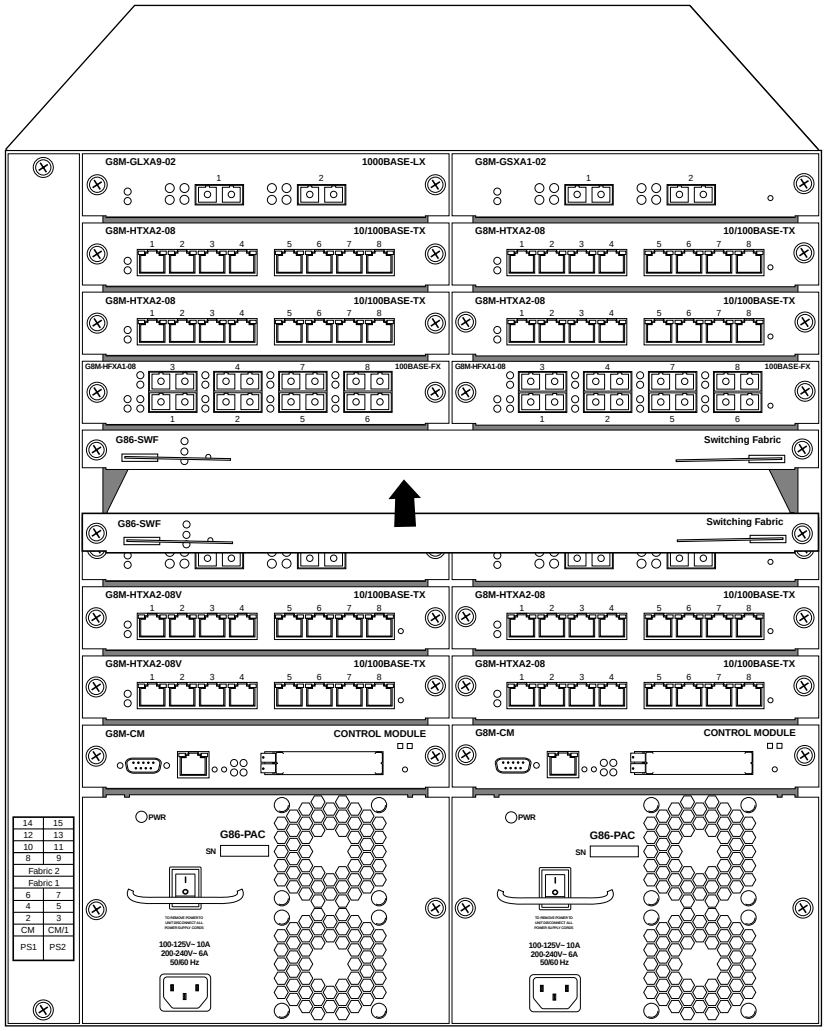


Figure 33. Installing a switching fabric module on the XP-8600

To install a switching fabric module:

1. If a cover plate is installed over the switching fabric module slot (slot Fabric 1 or Fabric 2), use the #2 Phillips screwdriver to remove the cover plate.

2. Slide the switching fabric module all the way into the slot, firmly but gently pressing to ensure that the pins on the back of the module are completely seated in the backplane.

   Note: Make sure the circuit card (and not the metal plate) is between the card guides, as shown in Figure 31 on page 59. Check both the upper and lower tracks.

3. Lock down the left and right metal tabs to secure the switching fabric module to the chassis.

4. Use the #2 Phillips screwdriver to tighten the captive screws on each side of the switching fabric to secure the switching fabric to the chassis.

Installing the Line Cards

You can install line cards in slots 1 to 7 (or 1 to 15 on the XP-8600). If you also plan to install a redundant control module, you can install line cards in slots 2 to 7 (2 to 15 on the XP-8600). You will need a #2 Phillips screwdriver to perform this procedure.

Warning: The XP supports hot swapping. This means you can remove and insert line cards while the XP is operating. However, you should not insert tools or body parts inside the chassis while it is powered on. Doing so can cause electrical shock or equipment damage.

For more information on hot swapping, see *Hot Swapping Line Cards and* Control Modules in the *The TeraLink 2000 Series Library: User Reference.*

Figure 34 shows an example of how to install a line card. The procedure following the figure describes how to do this.

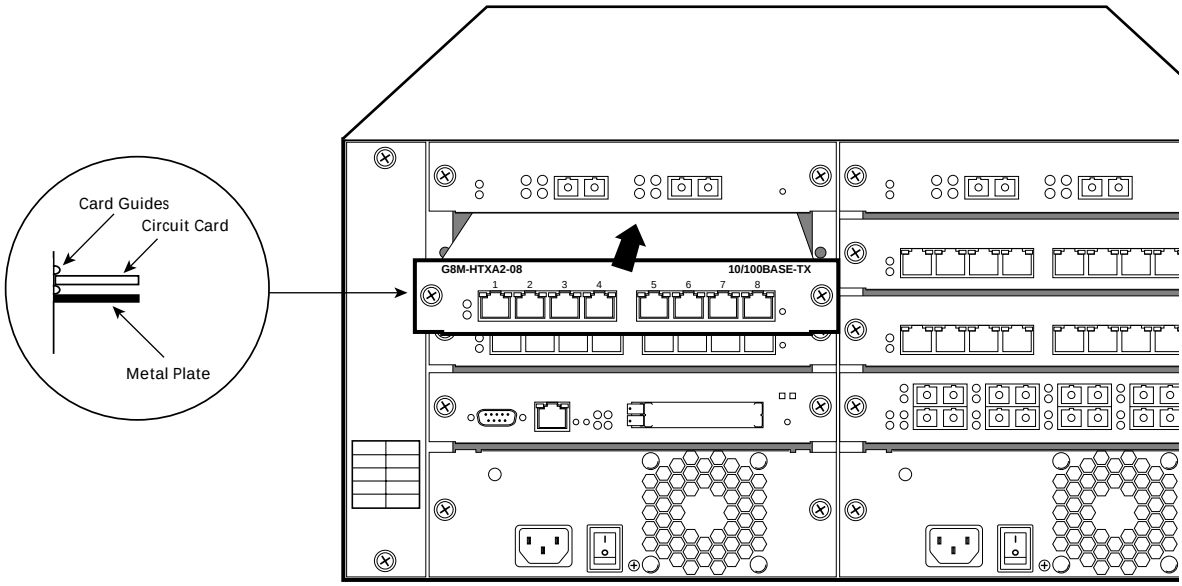


Figure 34. Installing a line card

To install a line card:

1. If a cover plate is installed over the line card slot, use the #2 Phillips screwdriver to remove it.

2. Slide the line card all the way into the slot, firmly but gently pressing the line card fully in place to ensure that the pins on the back of the line card are completely seated in the backplane.

   Note: Make sure the circuit card (and not the metal plate) is between the card guides, as shown in Figure 31 on page 59. Check both the upper and lower tracks.

3. Use the #2 Phillips screwdriver to tighten the captive screws on each side of the line card to secure the line card to the chassis.

4. Repeat the above steps for the remaining cards.

5. When you are ready to attach the segment cables, use the procedures in *Attaching the Segment Cables* on page 68.

Installing the ATM PHY Cards

Each ATM line card has two slots available for PHY cards. One ATM PHY card can be installed into each available slot. You will need a #2 Phillips screwdriver to perform this procedure.

Figure 35 shows an example of how to install a PHY card. The procedure following the figure describes how to do this.

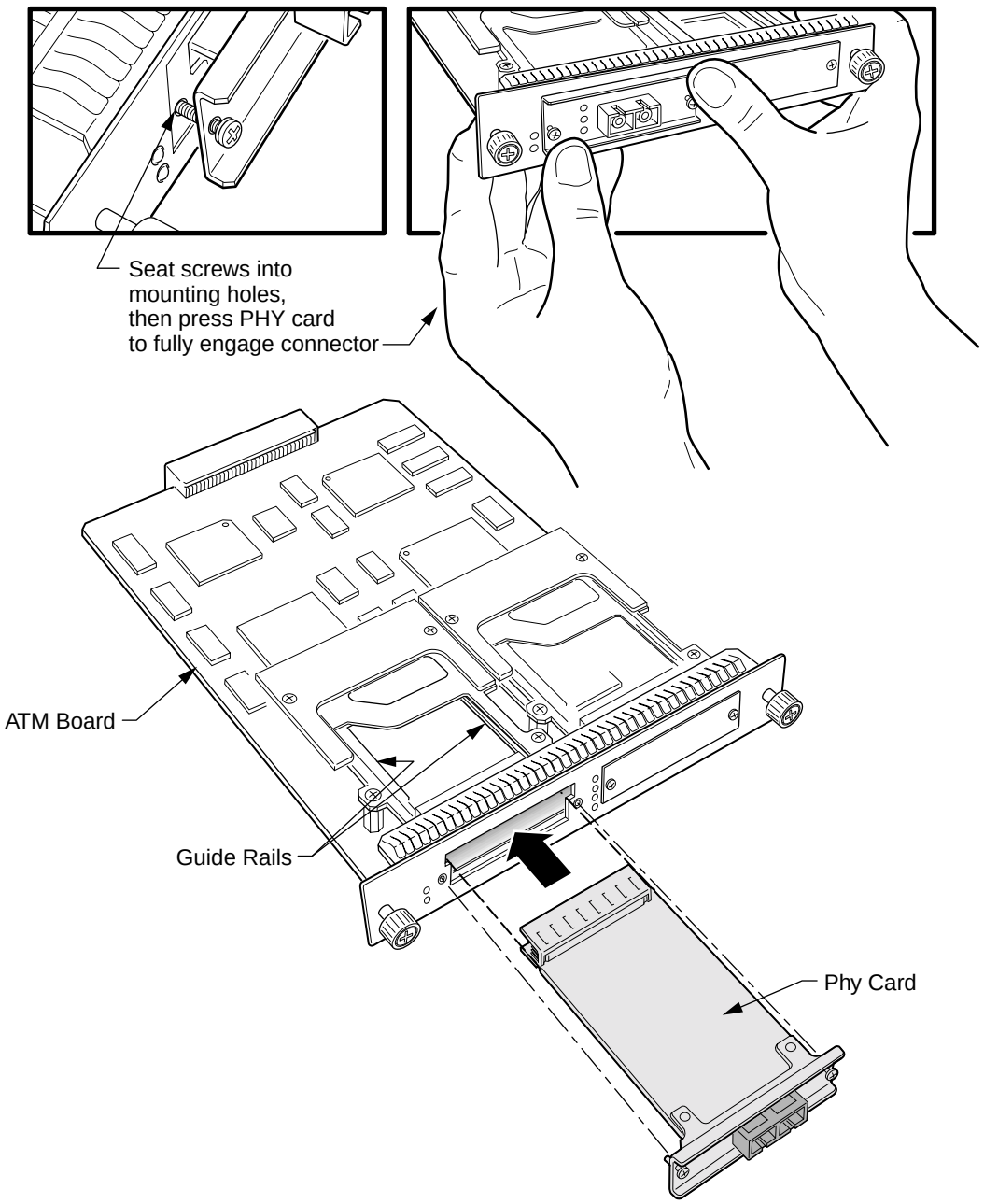


Figure 35. Installing an ATM PHY card

To install a PHY card into an ATM line card:

1. Use a Phillips screwdriver to loosen the two captive screws that hold the option slot cover in place.
2. Save the option slot cover.
3. Hold the PHY card by the edges and position it so that it is parallel with the slot opening.
4. Insert the PHY card through the opening in the system unit by aligning the sides of the PHY card with the card guide.
5. Push the PHY card into the slot until the 96-pin connector is firmly seated on the motherboard.
6. Fasten the PHY card to the system unit with the two captive screws. Torque to 5 in-lb (0.56 N-m).

Attaching the Console Management Cables

The control module has two ports for attaching management consoles to the XP.

- A male DB-9 DCE port for direct serial connection from a terminal. You use this port to perform basic setup, including setting up the XP for management through the network using CLI or SNMP.
- An RJ-45 10 / 100Base-T DTE port for Telnet connection from a host on the network. The port is configured for Media Data Interface (MDI). You use this port to manage the XP using CLI or SNMP.

Connecting to the Serial Port

To attach the supplied console cable to the control module DB-9 port:

1. Locate the console cable included with the XP chassis. The console cable is a female-to-female DB-9 crossover cable. Thus, pin 2 (TXD or “transmit data”) emerges on the management console’s end of the connection as RXD (“receive data”), and so on.

   The following table lists the pin assignments for the male DB-9 connector on the control module and for the male DB-9 connector on the management console.

Control Module DB-9 Connector (DCE)	Pin Number	Management Console DB-9 Connector (DTE)
Unused	1	Unused
TXD (transmit data)	2	RXD (receive data)
RXD (receive data)	3	TXD (transmit data)

Control Module DB-9 Connector (DCE)	Pin Number	Management Console DB-9 Connector (DTE)
Unused	4	Unused
GND (ground)	5	GND (ground)
DTR (data terminal ready)	6	DSR (data set ready)
CTS (clear to send)	7	RTS (request to send)
RTS (request to send)	8	CTS (clear to send)
Unused	9	Unused

2. Plug one end of the console cable into the control module's DCE DB-9 port.
3. Plug the other end of the console cable into the management console's DTE port.
4. When you are ready to begin configuring the XP, use procedures in Chapter 3 to power on the switch and boot the software. You will perform initial setup by entering CLI commands on the management console.

Connecting to the 10/100Base-TX Port

Use the RJ-45 10/100Base-TX DTE port for Telnet connection from a host on the network. The port is configured for Media Data Interface (MDI).

To attach a cable to the 10/100Base-TX port:

1. Obtain a cable with an RJ-45 connector. Pin 1 (TXD or "transmit data") must emerge on the management console's end of the connection as RXD ("receive data") and so on.

   The following table lists the pin assignments for the RJ-45 connector on the control module and for the RJ-45 connector on the management console.

Control Module RJ-45 Connector	Pin Number	Management Console RJ-45 Connector
TXD (transmit data)	1	RXD (receive data)
TXD (transmit data)	2	RXD (receive data)
RXD (receive data)	3	TXD (transmit data)
Unused	4	Unused
Unused	5	Unused

Control Module RJ-45 Connector	Pin Number	Management Console RJ-45 Connector
RXD (receive data)	6	TXD (transmit data)
Unused	7	Unused
Unused	8	Unused

2. After ensuring that the pin assignments on both ends of the connection are correct, plug the appropriate end of the connection into the control module's RJ-45 10/100Base-TX port.
3. Plug the other end of the connection into the management console's port.

Attaching the Segment Cables

The following sections describe how to connect the XP line cards to your network.

10/100Base-TX Line Card

To attach the segment cables to your 10/100Base-TX line cards:

1. For all the 10/100-Mbps ports, obtain copper cables that have the following pin assignments. The RJ-45 connectors on the 10/100Base-TX line cards are configured as Media Data Interface Crossed (MDIX). You can use Category 3 ("Cat-3") or higher wire for 10-Mbps segments. For 100-Mbps segments, use Cat-5 or higher wire. The ports automatically sense which type of segment they are connected to and configure themselves to transmit and receive at the appropriate bandwidth.

   The following table lists the pin assignments for the RJ-45 connector on the 10/100Base-TX and for the RJ-45 connector on the switch, router, or host on the other end of the segment cable.

Line Card RJ-45 Connector	Pin Number	RJ-45 Connector at Other End of Segment
RXD (receive data)	1	TXD (transmit data)
RXD (receive data)	2	TXD (transmit data)
TXD (transmit data)	3	RXD (receive data)
Unused	4	Unused
Unused	5	Unused

Line Card RJ-45 Connector	Pin Number	RJ-45 Connector at Other End of Segment
TXD (transmit data)	6	RXD (receive data)
Unused	7	Unused
Unused	8	Unused

Figure 36 shows the pin positions in the 10/100Base-TX connectors.

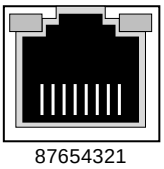


Figure 36. 10/100Base-TX RJ-45 connector

2. Plug one end of the cable into the line card and the other end into the hardware at the other end of the connection.

1000Base-T Line Card

To attach the segment cables to your 1000Base-T line cards:

1. For all the 1000-Mbps ports, obtain copper cables that have the following pin assignments. The RJ-45 connectors on the 1000Base-T line cards are configured as Media Data Interface Crossed (MDIX). Use Cat-5 or higher wire.
2. Plug one end of the cable into the line card and the other end into the hardware at the other end of the connection.

Note: You may use either crossover or straight cables. The ports uses internal logic to accommodate either crossover wire or straight wire.

Note: The 1000Base-T line card does not support 10/100 Mbps traffic.

The following table lists the pin assignments for the RJ-45 connector on the 1000Base-T and for the RJ-45 connector on the switch, router, or host on the other end of the segment cable.

Line Card RJ-45 Connector	Pin Number	RJ-45 Connector at Other End of Segment
TXD and RXD (transmit and receive data)	1	TXD and RXD
TXD and RXD	2	TXD and RXD
TXD and RXD	3	TXD and RXD
TXD and RXD	4	TXD and RXD
TXD and RXD	5	TXD and RXD
TXD and RXD	6	TXD and RXD
TXD and RXD	7	TXD and RXD
TXD and RXD	8	TXD and RXD

Figure 37 shows the pin positions in the 1000Base-T connectors.

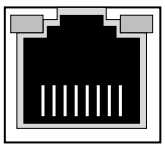


Figure 37. 1000Base-T RJ-45 connector

1000Base-SX Line Card and 100Base-FX Line Card

The 1000Base-SX line card and the 100Base-FX line cards use SC-style Media Interface Connectors (MICs) to attach to multimode fiber (MMF) cables.

To attach the segment cables to your 1000Base-SX line card or 100Base-FX line cards, obtain an MMF cable with an SC MIC and plug the MIC into the port connector. When you plug the other end of the cable into another device, ensure that the cable connected to the transmit port on the XP is connected to the receive port on the other device. The receive port on the XP should be connected to the transmit port on the other device.

1000Base-LX Line Card

The 1000Base-LX line card supports single-mode fiber (SMF) or multimode fiber (MMF). The installation instructions for the 1000Base-LX line card are the same as the instructions for the 1000Base-SX line card.

ATM PHY Card

The following are instructions on how to attach cables to the various PHY interface cards for the ATM line card.

APHY-67 and APHY-77

To attach the segment cables to your APHY-67 and APHY-77 card:

1. Align the transmit cable connector with the transmit port and the receive cable connector with the receive port.
2. Push one connector into the PHY port and rotate clockwise 1/4 turn to lock it in place.
3. Repeat step 2 for the second cable.

APHY-82 and APHY-92

To attach the segment cables to your APHY-82 and APHY-92 card:

1. Align the key of the modular jack (MJ) plug with the locking key of the MJ receptacle.
2. Push the MJ plug into the receptacle until the plug mates fully with the locking key. You will hear a snapping sound when the locking key engages.

APHY-21 and APHY-29IR

To attach the segment cables to your APHY-21 and APHY-29IR card:

1. Remove the dust caps from the PHY port and cable.
2. Line up the transmit cable connector with the transmit port and the receive cable connector with the receive port. Insert the connectors, ensuring that the key is correctly positioned

APHY-22

To attach the segment cables to your APHY-22 card:

1. Align the key of the modular jack (MJ) plug with the locking key of the MJ receptacle.
2. Push the MJ plug into the receptacle until the plug mates fully with the locking key. You will hear a snapping sound when the locking key engages.

POS OC-3c Line Card

The POS OC-12c line card use MT-RJ connectors to attach to multimode fiber (MMF) and singlemode MT-RJ cables.

To attach the segment cables to your POS OC-12c line card, obtain a MT-RJ cable and plug the connector on one end into the port connector. Plug the other end into the port of the other device. Since MT-RJ cables consist of only one line, there are no concerns about matching the receive port with the transmit port.

POS OC-12c Line Card

The POS OC-12c line card use SC-style Media Interface Connectors (MICs) to attach to multimode fiber (MMF) and singlemode (SMF) cables. The installation instructions for the POS line card are the same as the instructions for the 1000Base-SX line card.

Quad Serial – C and Quad Serial – CE Line Cards

The Quad Serial – C / CE line cards each use the same 60-pin LFH-60 high density connector to link to their respective Channel Service Units / Data Service Units (CSU / DSUs).

Enterasys offers the following four cables, used to connect the Quad Serial – C / CE line cards to standard CSU / DSU modules:

Enterasys Part Number	CSU/DSU Connector Type	Standard
SYS-SV35-DTE	Two (2) V.35 34-pin connectors[a]	V.35
SYS-S530-DTE	Two (2) DB-25 25-pin connectors	EIA-530
SYS-S449-DTE	Two (2) DB-37 37-pin connectors	RS-449
SYS-SX21-DTE	Two (2) DB-15 15-pin connectors	X.21

a. The two remote ends of each type of connector cable are labeled “Port A” and “Port B”. “Port A” corresponds to Port 1 or 3 on a Quad Serial – C / CE WAN card, depending upon which line card port you are using. Similarly, “Port B” corresponds to Port 2 or 4 on a Quad Serial – C / CE line card.

Note: Because the LFH-60 high density connectors on Quad Serial – C / CE line cards contain two serial WAN ports per interface, all four cable types defined above feed two CSU / DSU ports.

The following table maps the pin assignments for Enterasys's LFH-60 high density connectors for the Quad Serial – C / CE line cards.

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
1	P1_GND	16	P2_TXC_A	31	P1_GND	46	P2_TXD_A
2	P1_MODE[2]	17	P2_TXC_B	32	P1_MODE[0]	47	P2_TXD_B
3	P1_CTS_B	18	P2_DCD_A	33	P1_DCD_B	48	P2_RTS_A
4	P1_CTS_A	19	P2_DCD_B	34	P1_DCD_A	49	P2_RTS_B
5	P1_RTS_B	20	P2_MODE[1]	35	P0_RXD_B	50	P2_DSR_A
6	P1_RTS_A	21	P2_GND	36	P0_RXD_A	51	P2_DSR_B
7	P1_SCTE_B	22	P2_GND	37	Reserved	52	P2_LL_A
8	P1_SCTE_A	23	P1_TXD_A	38	P2_GND	53	P2_SHIELD
9	P1_GND	24	P1_TXD_B	39	P2_MODE[0]	54	Reserved
10	P2_GND	25	P1_TXC_A	40	P2_CTS_B	55	P1_RXC_A
11	P2_MODE[2]	26	P1_TXC_B	41	P2_CTS_A	56	P1_RXC_B
12	P2_RXD_B	27	P1_DSR_A	42	P2_DTR_B	57	P1_DTR_A
13	P2_RXD_A	28	P1_DSR_B	43	P2_DTR_A	58	P1_DTR_B
14	P2_RXC_B	29	P1_MODE[1]	44	P2_SCTE_B	59	P1_LL_A
15	P2_RXC_A	30	P1_GND	45	P2_SCTE_A	60	P1_SHIELD

Figure 38 shows the pin positions in the LFH-60 high density connector.

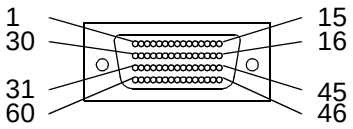


Figure 38. LFH-60 high density connector

Enterasys Quad Serial – C / CE line cards use standard copper twisted-pair cable with one of four custom remote-end connectors to attach to their respective CSU / DSU modules.

To attach the segment cables to your Quad Serial – C / CE line card:

1. Obtain one of the Enterasys connector cables described on page 72 and connect the single LFH-60 high density connector to the XP WAN interface you wish to use.
2. Plug the remote end of the connector for each port you wish to use into its respective CSU / DSU data port.

Dual HSSI Line Card

The Dual HSSI line card uses a 50-pin High Speed Serial Interface (HSSI) connector to link to a Channel Service Unit / Data Service Unit (CSU / DSU). Enterasys offers a 3-meter (10-foot) 50-pin HSSI connector cable (part number **SYS-HSSI-CAB**) to connect Dual HSSI line cards to remote CSU / DSU modules.

The following table maps the pin assignments for Enterasys's 50-pin HSSI connector for the Dual HSSI line card.

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
1	GND	14	(reserved)	26	GND	39	(reserved)
2	RT+	15	(reserved)	27	RT-	40	(reserved)
3	CA+	16	(reserved)	28	CA-	41	(reserved)
4	RD+	17	(reserved)	29	RD-	42	(reserved)
5	LC+	18	(reserved)	30	LC-	43	(reserved)
6	ST+	19	GND	31	ST-	44	GND
7	GND	20	(reserved)	32	GND	45	(reserved)
8	TA+	24	(reserved)	33	TA-	46	(reserved)
9	TT+	22	(reserved)	34	TT-	47	(reserved)
10	LA+	23	(reserved)	35	LA-	48	(reserved)
11	SD+	24	(reserved)	36	SD-	49	(reserved)
12	LB+	25	GND	37	LB-	50	GND
13	GND			38	GND		

Note: Because neither connector at the ends of the **SYS-HSSI-CAB** cable is keyed, you can simply plug either end of the cable into either your Dual HSSI line card or the remote HSSI CSU / DSU data port.

Figure 39 shows the pin positions in the 50-pin HSSI connector.

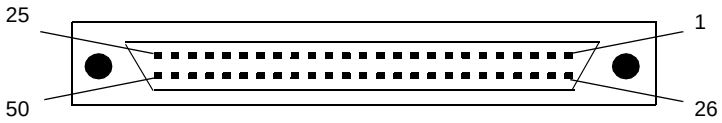


Figure 39. 50-pin HSSI connector

The Enterasys Dual HSSI line card uses standard copper twisted-pair cable with identical 50-pin HSSI connectors at each end to attach to a CSU/DSU module.

To attach the segment cables to your Dual HSSI line card:

1. Obtain a Enterasys 50-pin HSSI connector cable (part number **SYS-HSSI-CAB**) and connect either end of the HSSI connector cable to the XP WAN interface you wish to use.
2. Plug the remote end of the connector cable into the HSSI CSU/DSU data port you wish to use.

Chapter 3

Software Installation and Setup

This chapter provides the following Enterasys Xpedition (XP) software installation and basic setup procedures:

- Installing the PC flash card (if you are upgrading from the software version on the XP's boot flash)
- Powering on the XP and booting the software
- Starting the Command Line Interface (CLI)
- Using the CLI to add an IP interface, subnet mask, and default gateway for remote management access
- Setting up passwords
- Setting up an SNMP community string and trap target
- Setting the DNS server's IP address(es) and domain name
- Setting the SYSLOG server and message level
- Upgrading system image software
- Upgrading the boot PROM software
- Activating and saving configuration changes

Installing a PC Flash Card

The control module PC flash card contains a version of the system image software that is installed at the factory. If you have a more recent system image and want to boot the XP using the newer software, you must boot either from a PC card or from a TFTP server.

To install a PC card:

1. Power off the XP. You cannot install or remove a PC card while the XP is running.
2. Insert the PC card into either of the slots on the control module. You can choose either slot.

   Note: Even though there are two slots on the control module, you cannot use two PC flash cards at the same time.

3. Lock the PC card into the slot by pushing the PC card all the way into the slot.
4. Power on the XP. (See *Powering On and Booting the Software* on page 79.)
5. To verify proper installation of the PC card, do one of the following:
   - Reboot the system and watch the boot messages for the messages shown in bold type in the following example:

```
%SYS-I-FLASHCRD, Mounting 8MB Flash card
%SYS-I-FLASHMNTD, 8MB Flash card mounted
%SYS-I-INITSYS, initializing system (unknown)
%SYS-I-DSCVMOD, discovered 'control module' module in slot CM
%SYS-I-DSCVMOD, discovered '10/100-TX' module in slot CM/1
%SYS-I-DSCVMOD, discovered '10/100-TX' module in slot 3
%SYS-I-DSCVMOD, discovered '10/100-TX' module in slot 4
%SYS-I-DSCVMOD, discovered '10/100-TX' module in slot 7
%SYS-I-INITPORT, initialized slot CM/1, port 1
%SYS-I-INITPORT, initialized slot CM/1, port 2
%SYS-I-INITPORT, initialized slot CM/1, port 3
%SYS-I-INITPORT, initialized slot CM/1, port 4
%SYS-I-INITPORT, initialized slot CM/1, port 5
%SYS-I-INITPORT, initialized slot CM/1, port 6
%SYS-I-INITPORT, initialized slot CM/1, port 7
%SYS-I-INITPORT, initialized slot CM/1, port 8
%SYS-I-INITPORT, initialized slot 3, port 1
%SYS-I-INITPORT, initialized slot 3, port 2
%SYS-I-INITPORT, initialized slot 3, port 3
%SYS-I-INITPORT, initialized slot 3, port 4
%SYS-I-INITPORT, initialized slot 3, port 5
%SYS-I-INITPORT, initialized slot 3, port 6
%SYS-I-INITPORT, initialized slot 3, port 7
%SYS-I-INITPORT, initialized slot 3, port 8
```

– Run the following command to display the boot log and look for the messages shown in the example above:

```
system show bootlog
```

Note: If the message “SYS-E-NOFLASHCARD” appears, the system has not detected a PC card. Check to ensure that the card is properly inserted, then reboot. If the system still does not recognize the card, contact Enterasys Networks. (See *Technical Support* on page 101.)

Powering On and Booting the Software

To power on the XP and boot the software:

1. Make sure all exposed line card slots and power supply bays are free of foreign objects, such as tools, and are covered with coverplates.
2. Check the power supplies to make sure they are attached to your power source.
3. Turn the switch on each power supply to the ON position.
4. If this is the first time you have powered on the XP, it will automatically try to boot using the software image in the control module’s boot flash.

   While the software is booting, the amber Offline LED on the control module is lit. When the software finishes booting, the Offline LED goes dark and the green Online LED lights up, indicating that the XP software is online. As the software boots, the management console attached to the control module’s DB-9 DCE port displays messages related to the phases of the boot sequence. When the software is fully booted, the following message appears on the management console:

   ```
   Press RETURN to activate console...
   ```

5. As prompted, press Return (or Enter) to activate the CLI on the console.

Starting the Command Line Interface

To start the Command Line Interface (CLI), power on the system. Startup messages appear on the console (the terminal attached to one of the control module’s ports).

After the software is fully booted and you press Return (or Enter) to activate the CLI, the CLI prompts you for a password. You can define separate passwords for login access, Enable mode, and Configure mode (defined below). The factory default password for all three is set to blank. (Simply press Return.)

Access Modes

The XP CLI has four access modes.

- **User** – Allows you to display basic information and use basic utilities such as ping but does not allow you to display SNMP, filter, and access control list information or make other configuration changes. You are in User mode when the command prompt ends with the ">"character.
- **Enable** – Allows you to display SNMP, filter, and access control information as well as all the information you can display in User mode. To enter Enable mode, enter the **enable** command, then supply the password when prompted. When you are in Enable mode, the command prompt ends with the "#" character.
- **Configure** – Allows you to make configuration changes. To enter Configure mode, first enter Enable mode (**enable** command), then enter the **configure** command from the Enable command prompt. When you are in Configure mode, the command prompt ends with "(config)."
- **Boot** – This mode appears when the XP, external flash card, or the system image is not found during bootup. You should enter the **reboot** command to reset the XP. If the XP still fails to boot, contact Enterasys Networks. (See *Technical Support* on page 101.)

Note: The command prompt will show the name of the XP in front of the mode character(s). The default name is "xp." The procedure in *Setting the Basic System Information* on page 82 describes how to change the system name.

When you are in Configure or Enable mode, use the **exit** command or press Ctrl+Z to exit to the previous access mode.

Note: When you exit Configure mode, the CLI will ask you whether you want to activate the configuration commands you have issued. If you type **Y** (Yes), the configuration commands you issued are placed into effect and the XP's configuration is changed accordingly. However, the changes are not written to the Startup configuration file in the control module's boot flash and therefore are not reinstated after a reboot. See *Activating the Configuration Changes and Saving the Configuration File* on page 94 for information about saving configuration changes.

Basic Line Editing Commands

The CLI supports Emacs-like line editing commands. The following table lists some commonly used commands. For a complete set of commands, see the *The TeraLink 2000 Series Library: User Reference*.

Key sequence	Command
Ctrl+A	Move cursor to beginning of line
Ctrl+B	Move cursor back one character
Ctrl+D	Delete character
Ctrl+E	Move cursor to end of line
Ctrl+F	Move cursor forward one character
Ctrl+N	Scroll to next command in command history (use the **cli show history** command to display the history)
Ctrl+P	Scroll to previous command in command history
Ctrl+U	Erase entire line
Ctrl+X	Erase from cursor to end of line
Ctrl+Z	Exit current access mode to previous access mode

Setting the Basic System Information

Use the procedure in this section to set the following system information:

- System time and date
- System name
- System location
- Contact name (the person to contact regarding this XP)
- IP address for the management port on the control module

Note: Some of the commands in this procedure accept a string value. String values can be up to a maximum of 255 characters in length including blank spaces. Surround strings that contain blanks with quotation marks (for example: **"string with internal blanks"**).

1. Enter the **enable** command to get to Enable mode in the CLI.
2. Enter the following commands to set the system time and date and then verify the setting:

```
system set date year <number> month <month-name> day <day>
      hour <hour> minute <minute> second <second>

system show date
```

   Here is an example:

```
ssr# system set date year 2001 month june day 18 hour 11 minute 54 second 0
Time changed to: Mon Jun 18 11:54:00 2001
ssr# system show date
Current time: Mon Jun 18 11:54:04 2001
```

3. Enter the **configure** command to get to Configure mode in the CLI. The following commands can be entered only from Configure mode.
4. Enter the following commands to set the system name, location, and contact information:

```
system set name "<string>"
system set location "<string>"
system set contact "<string>"
```

   Here is an example:

```
ssr(config)# system set name "xp"
ssr(config)# system set location "Houston, TX"
ssr(config)# system set contact "John Smith"
```

5. Use the **interface add ip** command to set the IP address and netmask for the en0 Ethernet interface. The en0 Ethernet interface is used by the management port on the control module.

   Here is an example:

```
ssr(config)# interface add ip en0 address-netmask 16.50.11.22/16
```

Note: The en0 interface is automatically created by the system and is reserved for the management port on the control module.

6. When you enter commands in Configure mode, the XP does not immediately execute the commands, but instead checks the syntax of the commands. If the commands are syntactically correct, the XP stores them in the scratchpad, a temporary storage area in the memory. The scratchpad is cleared when you log out of the XP, so you must activate the changes and then save them to the Startup configuration file to retain the changes, as explained below.

   The scratchpad allows you to make configuration changes without worrying about the order in which you issue the commands. Also, if you change your mind about configuration changes you are making, you do not need to incrementally back out of the changes. You simply choose not to activate them. As you become more familiar with the XP and the CLI and begin to make detailed configuration changes, you may find the scratchpad quite useful. For simple changes such as the ones in this procedure, you might instead want to activate the changes as you go, then use CLI commands to view the results of the changes. To show the changes accumulated in the scratchpad, use the **show** command. (You must be in Configure mode.)

   Here is an example:

```
ssr(config)# show
-EDIT-I-NOCONFIG, the running system has no configuration

******** Non-committed changes in Scratchpad ********
 1*: system set name “xp“
 2*: system set location “Houston, TX”
 3*: system set contact “John Smith”
```

7. To activate commands in the scratchpad such as the **set system** commands you entered in previous steps, enter the following command:

```
save active
```

   The CLI displays the following message:

```
Do you want to make the changes Active (yes)?
```

8. Type **yes** to activate the changes.

Note: If you exit Configure mode (by entering the **exit** command or pressing Ctrl+Z), the CLI will ask you whether you want to make the changes in the scratchpad active.

9. To display the active configuration, run the following command:

```
system show active-config
```

Here is an example:

```
ssr# system show active-config
Running system configuration:
    !
    ! Last modified from Console on Mon Jun 18 11:55:35 2001
    !
 1 : system set name “xp“
 2 : system set location “Houston, TX”
 3 : system set contact “John Smith”
```

10. Changes in the active configuration take effect on the running system but will not be restored following a reboot. To ensure that changes are restored following a reboot, you must save the active database to the Startup configuration file using the following command:

```
copy active to startup
```

11. You must exit back to Enable mode to run the command. (Alternatively, you can enter the **save startup** command.)

12. The CLI displays the following message:

```
Are you sure you want to overwrite the Startup configuration?
```

13. Type **yes** to add the active configuration to the Startup configuration file.

See *Activating the Configuration Changes and Saving the Configuration File* on page 94 for more information about the scratchpad, active database, and Startup configuration.

Setting Up SNMP Community Strings

To use SNMP to manage the XP, you need to set up an SNMP community on the XP. Otherwise, the XP’s SNMP agent runs in local trap process mode unless you disable it using the **snmp stop** command. In addition, if you want to be able to access the SNMP traps issued by the XP’s SNMP agent, you need to specify the IP address of the target for the SNMP traps.

Use the following procedure to add the SNMP community string and specify the target for traps.

1. Ensure that you are in Enable mode by entering the **enable** command in the CLI.
2. Ensure that you are in Configure mode by entering the **configure** command in the CLI.
3. Use the following commands to add an SNMP community string and set a target for the traps.

```
snmp set community <community-name> privilege read
snmp set target <IP-addr> community <community-name>
```

Note: The target IP address must be locally attached to the XP. You cannot specify a target that is connected to the XP by another router. If the IP address is more than one hop away from the XP, configure the XP with a static route to the target so that a cold start trap is sent.

4. Use the **show** command to examine the command you have just entered into the scratchpad.
5. Use the **save active** command to activate the commands you entered in the previous steps.
6. To verify the changes, use the **snmp show all** command.

   Here is an example of the commands and output for configuring SNMP and saving the changes.

```
ssr# config
ssr(config)# snmp set community public privilege read-only
ssr(config)# snmp set target 16.50.11.12 community public
ssr(config)# save active
ssr(config)# exit
ssr# snmp show all
SNMP Agent status:
      enabled mode
SNMP Last 2 Clients:
16.50.100.53   Mon Jun 18 10:31:27 2001
16.50.100.43   Mon Jun 18 10:31:22 2001


SNMP Chassis Identity:
not configured.

Trap Table:
Index Trap Target Addr    Community String    Status
----- none configured -----

Traps by Type:
Authentication trap: enabled
Link Up/Down   trap: enabled
```

```
Community Table:
Index Community String        Privilege
1.    public                  READ-WRITE


SNMP statistics:
      247019 packets received
            246346 get requests
            745 get-next requests
            184 get-bulk requests
            50 set requests
            0 bad SNMP versions
            1 bad community names
            0 ASN.1 parse errors
            0 PDUs too big
      247018 packets sent
            246346 get responses
            745 get-next responses
            184 get-bulk responses
            50 set responses
```

7. After verifying the SNMP configuration, save the changes to the Startup configuration file by entering the following command:

```
copy active to startup
```

Remember to answer “yes” when the CLI asks you whether you want to overwrite the Startup configuration.

Setting Up Passwords

You can password-protect CLI access to the XP by setting up passwords for login access and Enable mode access. Users who have a login password but not an Enable password can use only the commands available in User mode. Users with an Enable password can use commands available in the Enable and Configure modes as well as the commands in User mode.

In addition, you can set up the XP for TACACS, TACACS+, and/or RADIUS authentication on login and password by a TACACS or RADIUS server. Procedures for configuring the XP for TACACS and RADIUS can be found in the *The TeraLink 2000 Series Library: User Reference.*

Note: If a password is configured for Enable mode, the XP prompts for the password when you enter the **enable** command. Otherwise, the XP displays a message advising you to configure an Enable password, then enters Enable mode. From Enable mode, you can access Configure mode to make configuration changes.

The default password for each access level is blank. (Simply press Enter or Return without entering a password.) If you want to add password protection to the CLI, use the following procedure.

1. Ensure that you are in Enable mode by entering the **enable** command in the CLI.
2. Ensure that you are in Configure mode by entering the **configure** command in the CLI.
3. Type the following command for each password you want to set:

   system set password login|enable <*string*>|**none**

4. Use the **show** command to examine the commands you just entered.
5. Use the **save active** command to activate the commands.
6. Use the **system show active-config** command to verify the active changes.

Here is an example of the commands in the previous steps:

```
ssr(config)# system set password login demo
ssr(config)# system set password enable demo
ssr(config)# save active
ssr# exit
ssr# system show active-config

Running system configuration:
!
! Last modified from Console on Mon Jun 18 12:12:19 2001
!
 1 : system set name “xp”
 2 : system set location “Houston, TX”
 3 : system set contact “John Smith”
 4 : system set hashed-password login jNIssH c976b667e681d03ccd5fc527f219351a
 5 : system set hashed-password enable zcGzbO 5d1f73d2d478ceaa062a0b5e0168f46a
 6 : snmp set community public privilege read
 7 : snmp set target 16.50.11.12 community public
```

Caution: Test all the new passwords before saving the active configuration to the Startup configuration file. As shown in the example above, the passwords are shown in the active configuration in an encrypted format and will also appear this way in the Startup configuration.

To keep your passwords secure, the XP does not have a command for displaying passwords. If you forget a password, you can remove the password by entering the following command while in Configure mode. (See the *Enterasys Xpedition Command Line Interface Reference Manual* for more information.)

```
system set password login|enable none
```

Setting the DNS Domain Name and Address

If you want the XP to be able to access a DNS server, use the following procedure to specify the domain name and IP address for the DNS server.

1. Ensure that you are in Enable mode by entering the **enable** command in the CLI.
2. Ensure that you are in Configure mode by entering the **configure** command in the CLI.
3. If you have not done so already, use the **interface add ip** command to set the IP address and netmask for the en0 Ethernet interface. The en0 Ethernet interface is used by the management port on the control module.

   Here is an example:

   ```
   ssr(config)# interface add ip en0 address-netmask 16.50.11.22/16
   ```

Note: The en0 interface is automatically created by the system and is reserved for the management port on the control module.

4. Use the **ping** command to verify that the XP can reach the DNS server by pinging the server:

   Here is an example:

   ```
   ssr# ping 16.50.11.12
   PING 16.50.11.12 (16.50.11.12): 56 data bytes
   64 bytes from 16.50.11.12: icmp_seq=0 ttl=255 time=0 ms

   --- 16.50.11.12 ping statistics ---


   1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss
   round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms
   ```

5. Enter the following command to specify the domain name for which the DNS server(s) have authority:

   system set dns domain <*domain-name*>

   where <*domain-name*> is the domain name (for example: **mktg.mrb.com**).

6. Enter the following command to "add" the DNS server to the XP:

   system set dns server <*IP-addr*>*[,*<*IP-addr*>*[,*<*IP-addr*>*]]*

   where <*IP-addr*> is the IP address of the DNS server. You can specify up to three DNS servers. Separate the server IP addresses with commas.

7. Enter the **save active** command to activate the commands and enter **yes** to activate the changes.

   Here is an example of the commands above:

```
ssr# config
ssr(config)# system set dns domain "mktg.mrb.com"
ssr(config)# system set dns server 16.50.11.12
ssr(config)# save active
```

8. Enter the **system show dns** command to verify the new DNS settings:

   Here is an example:

```
ssr# system show dns
DNS domain: mrb.com, DNS server(s): 16.50.11.12
```

9. Use the **ping** command to verify that the XP can resolve the DNS server name into its IP address:

   Here is an example:

```
ssr# ping xp
PING xp.mktg.mrb.com (16.50.11.22): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 16.50.11.22: icmp_seq=0 ttl=255 time=0 ms

--- xp.mktg.mrb.com ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms
```

Setting the SYSLOG Parameters

The CLI can use SYSLOG messages to communicate the following types of messages to a SYSLOG server:

- **Fatal** – Provide information about events that caused the XP to crash and reset.
- **Error** – Provide information about errors.
- **Warning** – Provide warnings against invalid configuration information and other conditions that are not necessarily errors. This is the default.
- **Informational** – Provide informational messages such as status messages. The SYSLOG messages that the control module displays while booting the software and reading the startup configuration file are examples of Informational messages.

The XP writes the SYSLOG messages to a SYSLOG daemon on UDP port 514. You can set the CLI to send all or only some of the message types. By default, the CLI sends warning, error, and fatal messages but not informational messages to the specified SYSLOG server.

Use the following procedure to specify the SYSLOG server and the types of messages you want the CLI to log on the server.

1. Ensure that you are in Enable mode by entering the **enable** command in the CLI.
2. Use the **ping** command to verify that the XP can reach the SYSLOG server by pinging the server:
3. Ensure that you are in Configure mode by entering the **configure** command in the CLI.
4. Enter the following commands to "add" the SYSLOG server to the XP, set the message level, and set the SYSLOG facility:

```
system set syslog server <hostname-or-IP-addr>
system set syslog level fatal|error|warning|info
system set syslog facility <facility-type>
```

Here is an example:

```
ssr# config
ssr(config)# system set syslog server 16.50.11.12
ssr(config)# system set syslog level info
ssr(config)# system set syslog facility local0
```

5. Enter the **show** command to show the commands you just entered. Because you have not activated these configuration changes yet, they are listed in the scratchpad section of the **show** output. Here is an example. Notice that the other configuration changes made during this CLI session also are listed. Active changes are listed in the "Running system configuration section" and unactivated changes are listed in the "Non-committed changes in Scratchpad" section.

```
ssr(config)# show
Running system configuration:
!
! Last modified from Console on Mon Jun 18 12:37:21 2001
!
 1 : interface add ip en0 address-netmask 16.50.11.22/16
!
 2 : system set dns server 16.50.11.12
 3 : system set dns domain mktg.mrb.com
 4 : system set name "xp"
 5 : system set location "Houston, TX"
 6 : system set contact "John Smith"
 7 : system set hashed-password login jNIssH c976b667e681d03ccd5fc527f219351a
 8 : system set hashed-password enable zcGzbO 5d1f73d2d478ceaa062a0b5e0168f46a
!
9 : snmp set community public privilege read
10 : snmp set target 16.50.11.12 community public

******** Non-committed changes in Scratchpad ********
 1*: system set syslog server 16.50.11.12
 2*: system set syslog level info
 3*: system set syslog facility local0
```

6. To activate the SYSLOG commands, use the **save active** command. Enter **yes** to activate the changes.

Loading the System Image Software

By default, the XP boots using the system image software installed on the control module's PC flash card. To upgrade the system software and boot using the upgraded image, use the following procedure.

1. Display the current boot settings by using the **system show version** command:

   Here is an example:

```
ssr# system show version
Software Information
  Software Version   : Release Number
  Copyright          : Copyright (c) 2001 Enterasys Networks
  Image Information  : Version Release Number, built on Mon Apr 16 14:10:21 2001
  Image Boot Location: file:/pc-flash/boot/img/
  Boot Prom Version  : prom-1.1.0.8
```

Note: In this example, the location "pc-flash" indicates that the XP is set to use the factory-installed software on the flash card.

2. Copy the software upgrade you want to install onto a TFTP server that the XP can access. (Use the **ping** command to verify that the XP can reach the TFTP server.)

3. Enter the following command to copy the software upgrade onto the PC flash card in the control module:

   system image add <*IPaddr-of-TFTP-host*> <*image-file-name*>

   Here is an example:

```
ssr# system image add 16.50.11.12 xp40
Downloading image 'xp40' from host '16.50.11.12'
 to local image xp40 (takes about 3 minutes)
kernel: 100%
Image checksum validated.
Image added.
```

4. Enter the **system image list** command to list the images on the PC flash card and verify that the new image is on the card:

   Here is an example:

```
ssr# system image list
Images currently available:
xp40
```

5. Use the **system image choose** command to select the image file the XP will use the next time you reboot the switch.

Here is an example:

```
ssr# system image choose xp401
Making image xp401 the active image for next reboot
```

6. Use the **system image list** command to verify the change.

Note: You do not need to activate this change.

Loading the Boot PROM Software

The XP boots using the boot PROM software installed on the control module's internal memory. To upgrade the boot PROM software and boot using the upgraded image, use the following procedure.

1. Display the current boot settings by entering the **system show version** command:

   Here is an example:

```
ssr# system show version
Software Information
  Software Version   : Release Number
  Copyright          : Copyright (c) 2001 Enterasys Networks
  Image Information  : Version Release Number, built on Mon Apr 16 14:10:21 2001
  Image Boot Location: file:/pc-flash/boot/img/
  Boot Prom Version  : prom-1.1.0.8
```

   Note: In this example, the location "pc-flash" indicates that the XP is set to use the factory-installed software on the flash card.

2. Copy the software upgrade you want to install onto a TFTP server that the XP can access. (Use the **ping** command to verify that the XP can reach the TFTP server.)

3. Use the **system promimage upgrade** command to copy the boot PROM upgrade onto the internal memory in the control module:

   Here is an example:

```
ssr# system promimage upgrade 16.50.11.12 prom2
Downloading image 'prom2' from host '16.50.11.12'
 to local image prom2 (takes about 3 minutes)
kernel: 100%
Image checksum validated.
Image added.
```

4. Enter the **system show version** command to verify that the new boot PROM software is on the internal memory of the control module.

Upgrading the VFS

A VFS file system called VFS2 is available. VFS2 dramatically decreases the time required for deleting and adding system images.

Note: Upgrading the file system to VFS2 will **not** erase your configuration image.

The VFS2 file system is only compatible with:

- boot PROM version v.1.1.0.8
- system image version 3.1 or later

To upgrade the VFS file system to VFS2, perform the following steps:

1. Upgrade the firmware to release version 3.1 or later.
2. Upgrade the bootprom to version v.1.1.0.8. See *Loading the Boot PROM Software* on page 93 for instructions on upgrading the software.
3. Reboot.
4. Press **esc** during bootup to enter the bootprom mode.
5. Type **pcmakeversion2** to convert your old VFS1 flash card into a new VFS2 file system.
6. Reboot.

Activating the Configuration Changes and Saving the Configuration File

The XP uses three special configuration files:

- **Active** – The commands from the Startup configuration file and any configuration commands that you have made active from the scratchpad (see below).

Caution: The active configuration remains in effect only during the current power cycle. If you power off or reboot the XP without saving the active configuration changes to the Startup configuration file, the changes are lost.

- **Startup** – The configuration file that the XP uses to configure itself when the system is powered on.
- **Scratchpad** – The configuration commands you have entered during a management session. These commands do not become active until you explicitly activate them. Because some commands depend on other commands for successful execution, the XP scratchpad simplifies system configuration by allowing you to enter configuration commands in any order, even when dependencies exist. When you activate the commands in the scratchpad, the XP sorts out the dependencies and executes the command in the proper sequence.

Activating the Configuration Commands in the Scratchpad

The configuration commands you have entered using procedures in this chapter are in the Scratchpad but have not yet been activated. Use the following procedure to activate the configuration commands in the scratchpad.

1. Ensure that you are in Enable mode by entering the **enable** command in the CLI.
2. Ensure that you are in Configure mode by entering the **configure** command in the CLI.
3. Enter the following command:

   ```
   save active
   ```

   The CLI displays the following message:

   ```
   Do you want to make the changes Active? [y]
   ```

4. Type **y** to activate the changes.

   Note: If you exit the Configure mode (by entering the **exit** command or pressing Ctrl+Z), the CLI will ask you whether you want to make the changes in the scratchpad active.

Saving the Active Configuration to the Startup Configuration File

After you save the configuration commands in the scratchpad, the control module executes the commands and makes the corresponding configuration changes to the XP. However, if you power off or reboot the XP, the new changes are lost. Use the following procedure to save the changes into the Startup configuration file so that the XP reinstates the changes when you reboot the software.

1. Ensure that you are in Enable mode by entering the **enable** command in the CLI.
2. Enter the following command to copy the configuration changes in the Active configuration to the Startup configuration:

   ```
   copy active to startup
   ```

3. When the CLI displays the following message, enter **yes** to save the changes.

   ```
   Are you sure you want to overwrite the Startup configuration? [n]
   ```

   Note: You also can save active changes to the Startup configuration file from within Configure mode by entering the **save startup** command.

The new configuration changes are added to the Startup configuration file stored in the control module's boot flash.

Viewing the Current Configuration

If you want to view the current configuration:

1. Ensure that you are in Enable mode by entering the **enable** command in the CLI.
2. Enter the following command to display the status of each command line:

```
system show active-config
```

The CLI displays the active configuration file with the following possible annotations:

- Commands without errors are displayed without any annotation.
- Commands with errors are annotated with an "E".
- If a particular command has been applied such that it can be expanded on additional interfaces / modules, it is annotated with a "P". For example, if you enable STP on all ports in the current system, but the XP contains only one module, then the command to enable STP will be applied at a later date when more modules have been added.

  A command like **stp enable et.*.*** would be displayed as follows:

```
P: stp enable et.*.*
```

  This indicates that it is only partially applied. If you add more modules to the XP at a later date and then update the configuration file to encompass all of the available modules in the XP, then the "P": portion of the above command line would disappear when this configuration file is displayed.

  If a command that was originally configured to encompass all of the available modules on the XP becomes only partially active (after a hotswap or some such chassis reconfiguration), then the status of that command line automatically changes to indicate a partial completion status, complete with "P:".

Note: Commands with no annotation or annotated with a "P:" are not in error.

Appendix A

Troubleshooting

If you experience difficulty with the basic hardware or software setup procedures in this guide, check the following table. If you find a description of the difficulty you are experiencing, try the recommended resolution.

If the resolution does not remove the difficulty or it is not listed in this appendix, see Appendix B for information about contacting Enterasys Networks for technical support.

If You Experience This Difficulty...	**Try this Remedy...**
The Enterasys Xpedition (XP) exhibits no activity (no LEDs are on, the fan module is not operating, and so on).	Make sure the power supply is installed and plugged into a power source and the power source is active. Also check to see whether the switch on the power supply is in the ON position.
The power supply is installed but is not operating.	Check the power cable and the circuit to which the power supply is connected.
The fan module is not active.	Check the power cable and the circuit to which the power supply is connected. If the green status LED on the power supply indicates that it is active, immediately power down the chassis, unplug the power supply, and contact. The fan module may be improperly connected or damaged.

If You Experience This Difficulty...	Try this Remedy...
The control module is not active.	Check the power cable and the circuit to which the power supply is connected. If the power supply is working, make sure the control module is inserted all the way into its slot in the chassis and the captive screws are screwed in. The control module must be in the or /1 slot and not in a line card slot.
No line cards are active.	Check the power cable and the circuit to which the power supply is connected.
A specific line card is inactive.	Make sure the line card is inserted all the way into the chassis and the captive screws are screwed in.
The chassis LEDs indicate activity but you cannot tell what the XP is doing.	Make sure you have properly connected the primary control module to a management console and the console is powered on.
An older software version continues to boot instead of the newer version on a PC card or TFTP server.	Use the procedure in *Loading the System Image Software* on page 92 to configure the XP to boot using newer software.
You are unable to access the configuration commands in the CLI.	Enter the **enable** command to access the Enable mode, then enter the **configure** command to access the Configuration mode.
Configuration changes do not seem to be taking effect.	Use the procedure in *Activating the Configuration Commands in the Scratchpad* on page 95 to activate the changes.
Configuration changes are not reinstated after a reboot.	Use the procedure in *Saving the Active Configuration to the Startup Configuration File* on page 95 to save the configuration changes to the Startup configuration file.

If You Experience This Difficulty...	Try this Remedy...
The XP is not resolving DNS names.	Use the procedure in *Setting the DNS Domain Name and Address* on page 88 to set up DNS. If you have already performed this procedure, make sure you can use NS lookup on the DNS server to get the default domain.
An SNMP manager cannot access the XP.	Use the procedure in *Setting Up SNMP Community Strings* on page 84 to set up an SNMP community string and specify a target for SNMP traps. If you have already performed this procedure, enter the **snmp show all** command to check the SNMP settings. Use the **traceroute** and **ping** commands to verify that the XP can reach the SNMP management station.
You are unable to ping a certain host.	Create and add an IP or IPX interface for the host. See the *The TeraLink 2000 Series Library: User Reference* for information.

Appendix B

Technical Support

Getting Help

For additional support related to the Common CLI syntax or this document, contact Enterasys Networks using one of the following methods:

World Wide Web	http://www.enterasys.com/
Phone	(603) 332-9400
Internet mail	support@enterasys.com
FTP	ftp://ftp.enterasys.com
Login	*anonymous*
Password	*your email address*

To send comments or suggestions concerning this document, contact the Technical Writing Department via the following email address: **TechWriting@enterasys.com**

Please include the document Part Number in the email message.

Before contacting Enterasys Networks**, have the following information ready**:

- Your Enterasys Networks service contract number
- A description of the failure
- A description of any action(s) already taken to resolve the problem (e.g., changing mode switches, rebooting the unit, etc.)
- The serial and revision numbers of all involved Enterasys Networks products in the network
- A description of your network environment (layout, cable type, etc.)
- Network load and frame size at the time of trouble (if known)

Hardware Warranty

Enterasys Networks warrants their products against defects in the physical product for one year from the date of receipt by the end user (as shown by Proof of Purchase). A product that is determined to be defective should be returned to the place of purchase. For more detailed warranty information, consult the Product Warranty Statement received with your product.

Software Warranty

Enterasys Networks software products carry a 90-day software warranty. During this period, customers may receive updates and patches for verified, reported software issues.

Repair Services

Enterasys Networks offers an out-of-warranty repair service for all our products at our Repair Facility. Products returned for repair will be repaired and returned within five working days. A product sent directly to Enterasys Networks for repair must first be assigned a Return Material Authorization (RMA) number. A product sent to Enterasys Networks without an RMA number displayed on the outside of the box will be returned to the sender unopened, at the sender's expense.

To obtain an RMA number, contact Enterasys Technical Support. Once your support representative confirms that the board is defective, he or she will assign an RMA number. Payment, shipping instructions, and turnaround time will be confirmed when the RMA number is assigned.

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